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The PLANTER'S GUIDE
1944 *for the Southland* 1945

WIGHT NURSERIES
CAIRO GEORGIA

VICTOR EMANUEL

GIGANTEA

IT IS EASY TO ORDER FROM WIGHT'S

READ BEFORE ORDERING

When to Plant. Planting can be done any time the trees and bushes are dormant and the ground not frozen. In the South the best season for transplanting is usually from November 15 to April 1.

When to Order. It is best to order early, as this enables us to reserve for you the varieties you want and avoids the possibility of our being sold out. The time of shipment may be left to us, as we keep track of weather conditions throughout the country and ship each order so as to reach our customers at the very best time for planting in that locality. If it is necessary that an order arrive on a certain date, please note it on your order sheet and we will ship to arrive as near to that date as possible.

Terms of Payment. Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft Orders we require 25 per cent of the bill before shipment.

Prices. All prices are net and subject to change without notice. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 50 trees at the 100 rate.

Transportation. All orders, unless otherwise specified, travel at the cost and risk of the purchaser. Where shipment of small sizes by Parcel Post is desired, add 20 per cent to your order to cover postage. Any excess funds will be returned to you.

Due to war conditions, all freight, especially less carload, is moving slower than formerly. Motor freight is least satisfactory. Under present conditions, we do not recommend shipment of any nursery stock by motor freight.

Express shipments of nursery stock now take the second class rates. We recommend especially that pecan trees, fruit trees, and other deciduous nursery stock be shipped by Express. Please specify method of shipment, otherwise we will use our best judgment.

How to Send Money. An Express Money Order, Postal Money Order, or Bank Draft is the best form of remittance. You can send your personal check if you desire. It is not safe to send silver or bills except in a registered letter.

Please use the Order Sheet. This makes it much easier for us to know your wishes and fill your order correctly.

Taxes. Any sales tax, use tax, or similar tax, shall be for the account of the purchaser, and added to the purchase price.



Cornus Florida (White-flowering Dogwood)

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Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
15 feet	193	30 feet	48
16 feet	170	35 feet	35
18 feet	134	40 feet	27
20 feet	108	50 feet	17
25 feet	70	70 feet	9

WIGHT'S

for quality nursery stock

DURING these trying times, it has been increasingly difficult for us at Wight Nurseries to give you, our customers, the service, the prompt shipment, and the wide variety of plants and trees which you, through the years, have come to expect of us. For your patience, for your understanding of our problems, and for your continued patronage under these abnormal conditions, we are deeply grateful.

While shipments have been delayed, and assortments of sizes and varieties have of necessity been reduced, every effort has been and will be made to maintain that high quality of stock for which Wight Nurseries has so long been known. Our every effort is devoted to producing quality stock—stock of which we may be proud and which will give you the best of results.

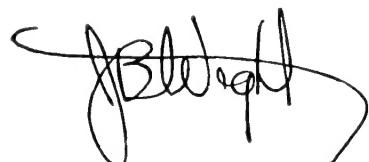
We hope the time is not far distant when we can again give you real service and prompt shipment of your orders. Until that time comes we ask your continued patience, with the assurance that we shall do everything in our power to serve you satisfactorily.

Through the Victory garden movement, many have learned the pleasure and profit of producing their own fruits and vegetables. To them, gardening is a new and exciting venture, rich both in physical and in mental rewards. To these new gardeners, and to the thousands of plant lovers whom we have served in the past, we pledge our best efforts in supplying those trees and plants which will continue to give years of gardening satisfaction and enjoyment.

War conditions have made it impossible for us to maintain production of nursery stock at our normal rate. This, together with an extremely heavy demand for nursery stock, especially fruit and nut trees, will make our stock sell out early in the season. Many late buyers will be disappointed in not being able to get a complete selection. "Order early" has always been good advice. It is more important today than ever, if you want full delivery of your complete order. You can speed shipment, and assure the best possible selection, if you will authorize us to substitute where necessary.

Since 1887, we at Wight's have tried to supply the Southland with trees of the very highest quality. That aim has not changed. Plant Wight's trees and shrubs, give them necessary care and cultivation, and they will give you years of profit and satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,



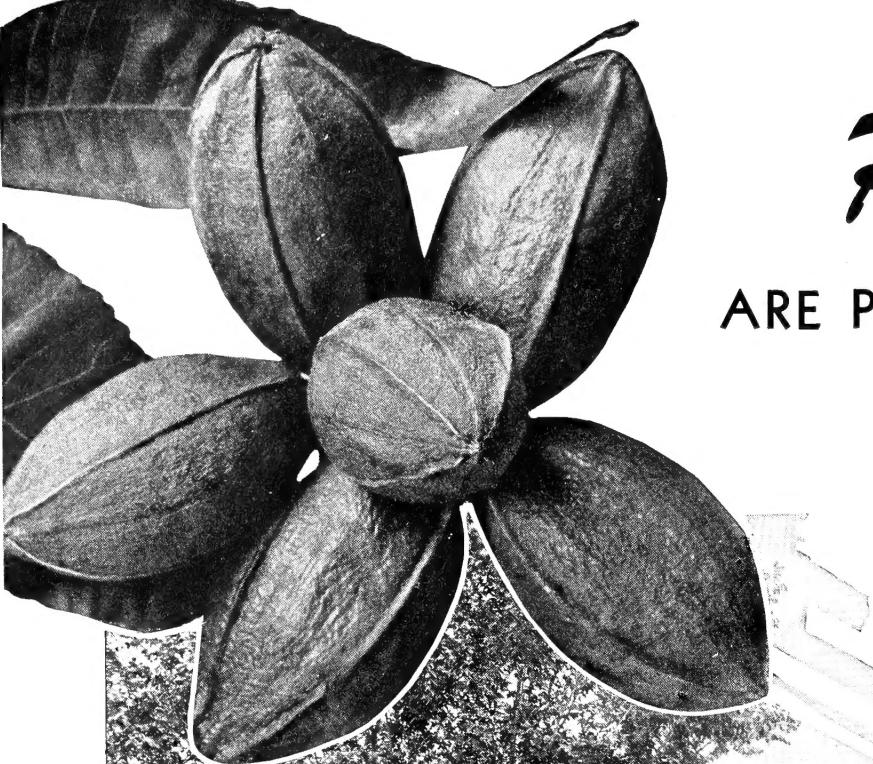
October 1, 1944.



WIGHT NURSERIES

Nurserymen Since 1887

CAIRO · GEORGIA



Pecan Trees

ARE PROFITABLE AND BEAUTIFUL

*The Ideal Tree
to plant around
the home*



**Cultivation and care will produce a grove like
this one in a few years**

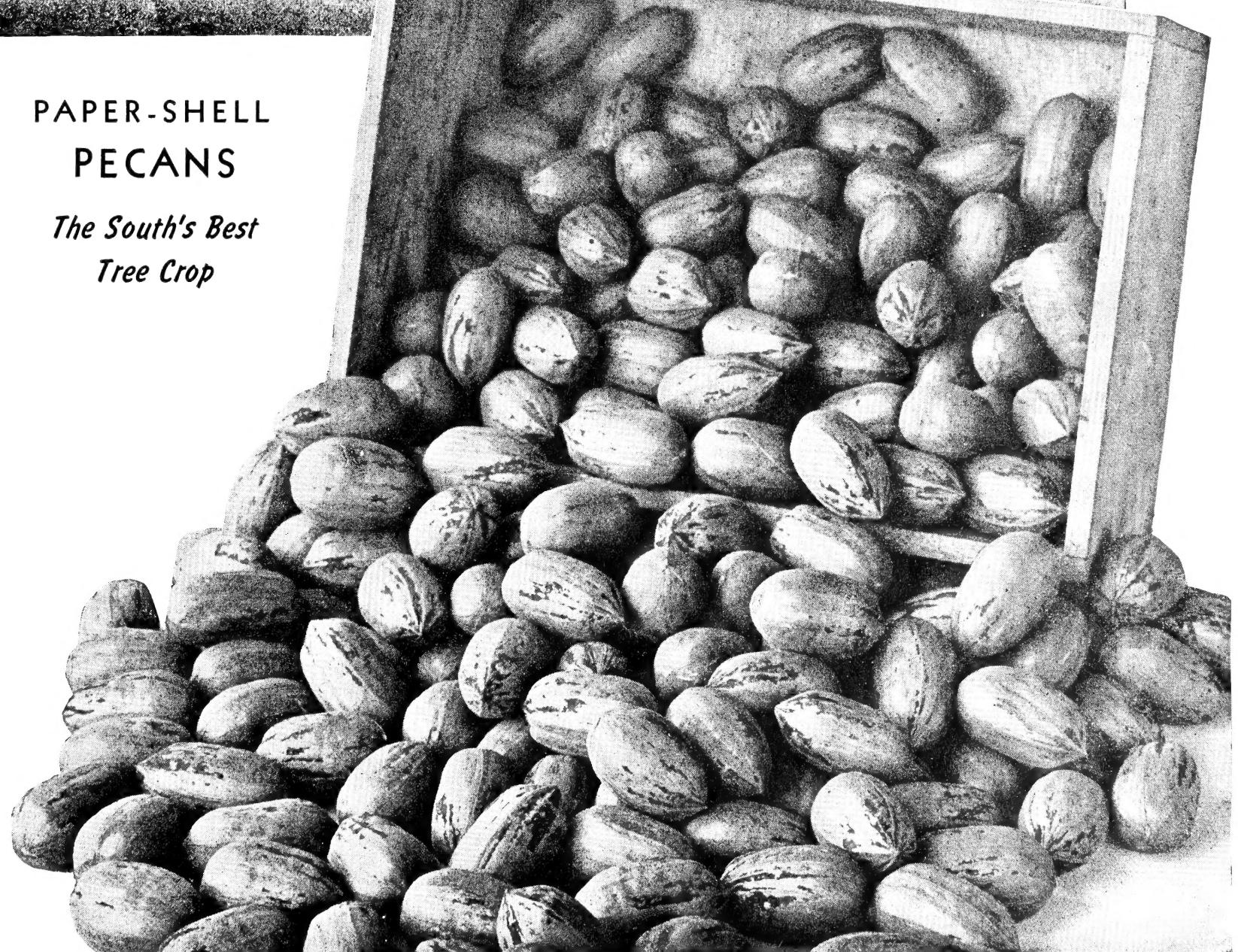
EVERY HOME, whether on a city lot or in the country, should have a few Pecan trees planted around it. They provide excellent shade and will add beauty to any planting. With practically no care, compared to orchard plantings, Pecan trees will grow and thrive around the home. In addition to their beauty, they will produce bountiful crops of nuts.

A number of homes in Cairo are getting sufficient revenue from a few Pecan trees planted about the house and garden to pay all taxes on the property. We will gladly select the varieties which will give best results in your section.



PAPER-SHELL
PECANS

*The South's Best
Tree Crop*



Pecans offer surer and higher returns

PECAN nuts are one of the older horticultural crops of the South. Since 1887 Wight Nurseries have been Pecan orchardists, and many others have grown Pecans almost as long. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has long had experiment stations devoted solely to the study of Pecan culture. The long experience of commercial growers and the excellent work of the experiment stations have resulted in a wealth of information available to Pecan growers. Insects and fungous diseases have been thoroughly studied, and effective controls developed. The most satisfactory varieties for the various sections have been found.

This vast fund of information is available to all growers, and reduces to a minimum the chances of

failure because of lack of information or misinformation. That is just another reason why Pecan growing is still at the head of the list of profitable commercial crops for the South.

We are proud of our part in the building of the Pecan industry. We are equally anxious to serve future growers in the establishment of profitable Pecan orchards. Call on us!

Many are the successful Pecan orchards planted exclusively with Wight's trees. Insure the very best results by using the best Pecan trees—Wight trees. Even though they may cost you a few cents more per tree, they will prove their additional worth when they come into bearing. Plant Wight trees and you plant the best.

"Please accept my thanks for the best trees I have ever been able to secure. No trouble to sell a customer trees like you sent me." —R. R. C., Tennessee.

"I received my plants . . . in perfect condition. I am delighted with them, as they are by far the nicest I have had in some time." —J. D., Georgia.

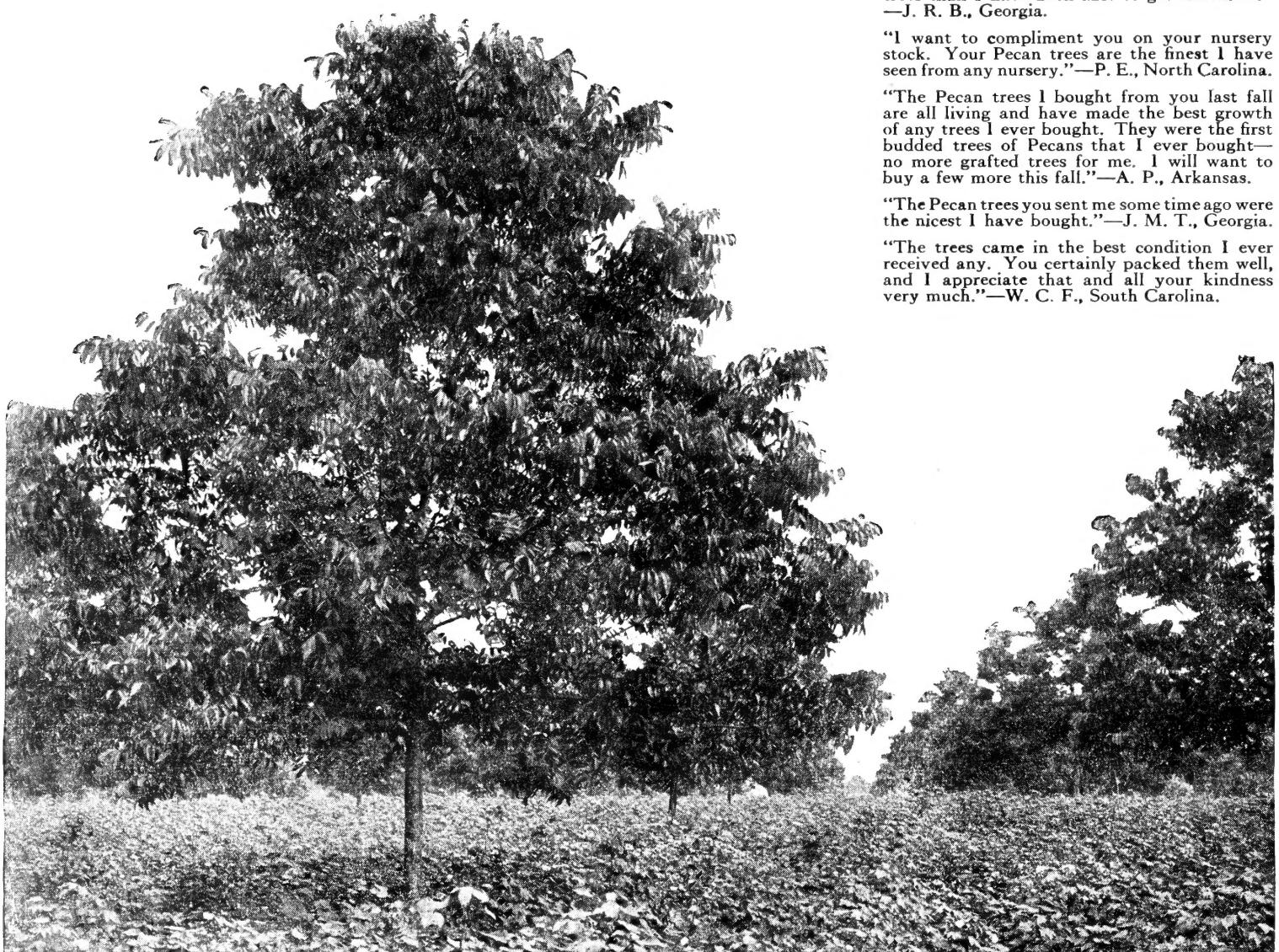
"I want to compliment you on those fine trees you shipped me in my first shipment for this season. I have sold nursery stock for four years for the world's largest nurseries, and other small nurseries. You have shipped me finer trees than I have been able to get elsewhere." —J. R. B., Georgia.

"I want to compliment you on your nursery stock. Your Pecan trees are the finest I have seen from any nursery." —P. E., North Carolina.

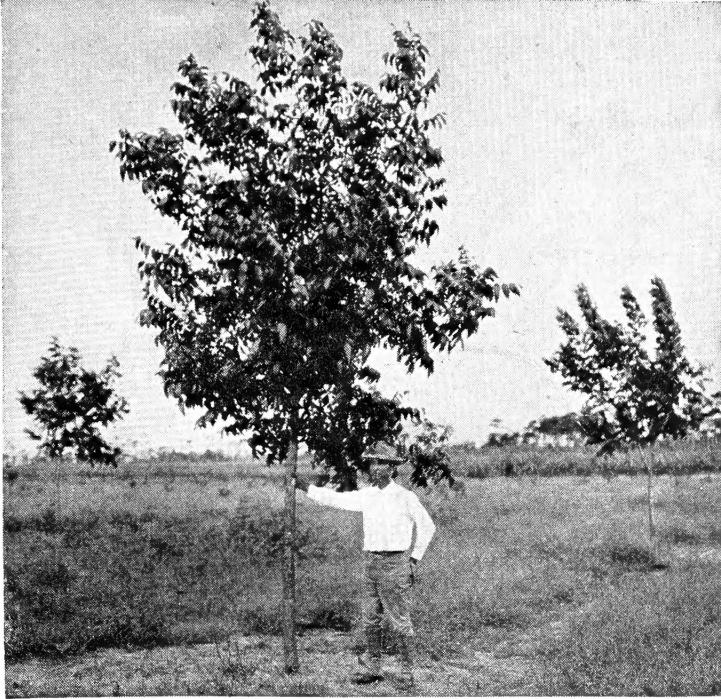
"The Pecan trees I bought from you last fall are all living and have made the best growth of any trees I ever bought. They were the first budded trees of Pecans that I ever bought—no more grafted trees for me. I will want to buy a few more this fall." —A. P., Arkansas.

"The Pecan trees you sent me some time ago were the nicest I have bought." —J. M. T., Georgia.

"The trees came in the best condition I ever received any. You certainly packed them well, and I appreciate that and all your kindness very much." —W. C. F., South Carolina.



Pecan Tree, showing cover-crop between trees



2½-year-old Pecan Tree

PECAN NURSERY FEATURES

The success of the orchard is determined by the character of the transplanted tree. A runt in the nursery never grows into a giant in the orchard. It is, therefore, important to begin with the best obtainable nursery stock. The following distinctive features characterize our nursery practice.

1. The stock determines, to a great extent, the vigor and fruitfulness of the future orchard. We have found what seems to be the best for this purpose, a budded variety which produces an exceptionally strong and prolific orchard tree. These nuts are used in growing stocks for budding purposes.

2. Our trees are not dug and "heeled in" to await a customer. This and other precautions account for the promptness with which they generally grow off when carefully transplanted.

3. While well grown, our nursery trees are not over-stimulated by applications of excessive quantities of fertilizers.

4. To transplant successfully, a Pecan tree should have a good lateral root system. Trees grown on sandy soil usually have an abnormally large tap-root with few well-developed laterals. Being grown on a stiffer soil than that generally used for growing Pecan trees, our nursery stock is the equal of any and superior to most.

5. A tree with an older root than 4 years (most of our trees have 3-year roots) is never sent out. If a tree hasn't sufficient vigor by that time to be marketable, it is dug up and burned. The setting of dwarfish trees with roots 5 to 6 years old accounts for the failure of many Pecan orchards.

6. The experience of most orchardists is that a budded tree is better than a grafted one. In particular it is less subject to winter-killing. This being the case, we have entirely discarded grafting. The chief reason why many nurserymen still adhere to grafting is that a tree can be grown more cheaply by grafting than by budding.

Our first aim is to produce trees that will give satisfaction when transferred to the orchard, and then to sell them at reasonable prices.

HERE ARE OUR VARIETIES and PRICES

We are testing about forty of the most promising varieties of Pecans. The following we consider among the best of these:

Brooks. Promising new variety with excellent cracking qualities. Although small, it is a heavy producer, resistant to disease. Supply of trees limited.

Curtis. A very thin-shelled nut with sweet meat of excellent flavor. An old variety which has quite recently come back into favor. Supply of trees limited.

Desirable. Large nut of delicious flavor. Originated 1915-20 in Mississippi, but lost until discovered some years later by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Excellent cracking and separating quality. Early and prolific bearer. Supply limited.

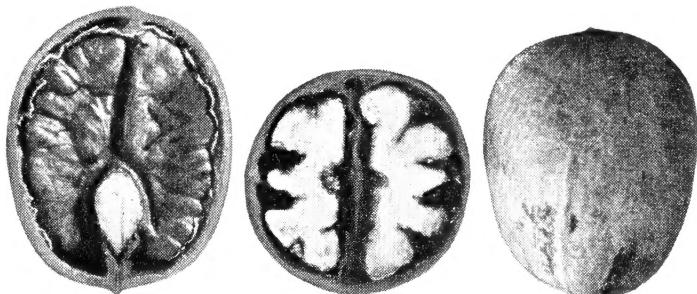
Farley. A new variety highly recommended by Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station. Vigorous and prolific. Early bearer; disease-resistant. Nut medium sized, round, well filled. A plump kernel, high in oil content, makes it a good cracker. Supply of trees limited.

Moneymaker. An early and prolific bearer and a healthy, vigorous grower. It is proving a very profitable commercial variety.

Moore. Nut of medium size. A vigorous healthy grower and very early and prolific bearer.

Schley. This variety is placed by some at the head of the list. It is a large, thin-shelled nut of fine flavor and is well filled with meat. Liable to scab. In quality of meat and thinness of shell it is surpassed by no other variety.

Stuart. An old favorite that has been widely tested. This is a variety that can be planted with safety and succeeds over a wider territory than probably any other kind.



Order Today PECAN PRICES

Grade	Each	Each per 10	Each per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.05	\$1.00	\$0.95
3 to 4 ft.	1.10	1.05	1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.30	1.25	1.20
5 to 6 ft. (Moore only)	1.40	1.35	1.30
6 to 7 ft.	1.50	1.45	1.40
7 to 8 ft.	1.75	1.65	
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	1.90	

5 trees at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, etc.

PECANS— for Profit



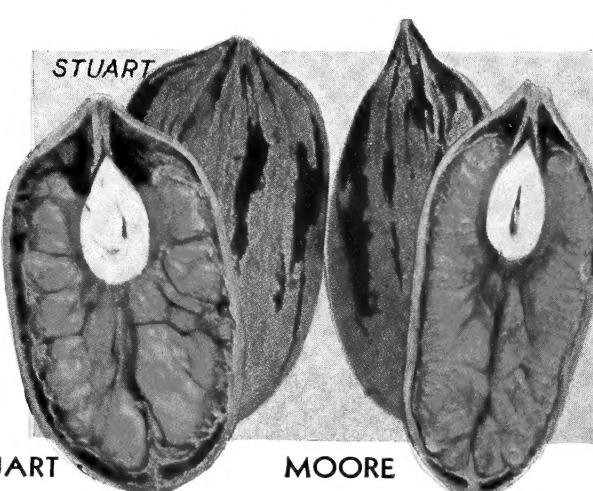
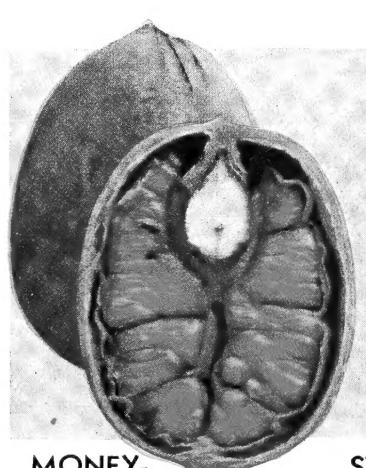
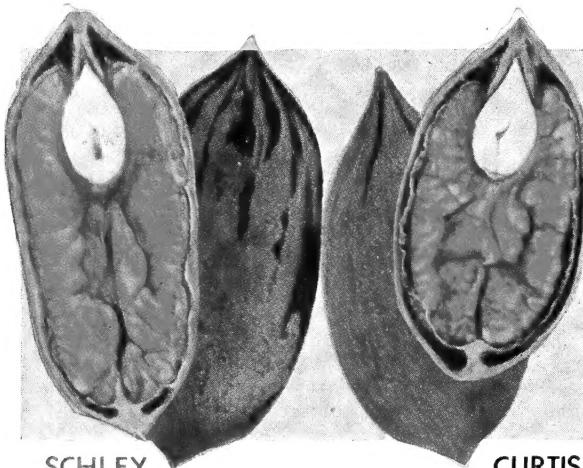
FOR the thoughtful, careful farmer or orchardist, Pecans still stand at or near the head of the list of profitable tree crops. Many owners of Pecan trees have neglected them and wondered why they have not had good returns, but the grower who intelligently cares for his groves, and gives them their proper requirements, finds his Pecan trees one of the most profitable investments he ever made. The average farmer will still be content with growing cotton and corn, and his land will be worth no more after it has grown these for a hundred years. But the progressive farmer is looking for a crop that will increase the value of his land and give him larger returns each year that the farm is worked.

We are in our fifty-eighth year as growers of Pecan nuts and Pecan nursery stock. We have had wide experience in every phase of the industry. The knowledge

gained from this experience is available to our customers and we will be glad to send you such information free on request.

Many progressive farmers are planting a portion of their farms to Pecan orchards. Past experience has shown them that a well-cared-for Pecan orchard offers surer and higher returns than any other tree crop they can grow.

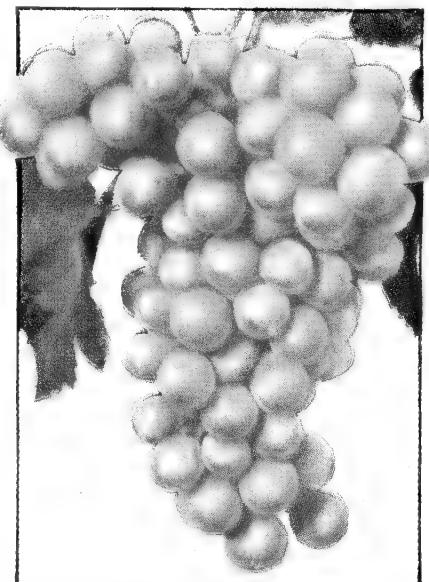
After years of trial we have discovered the best stock on which to bud Pecan trees in order to grow a vigorous and productive orchard. Our trees are all grown on this stock. Many orchards set with inferior (slow-growing) trees in the past have been doomed to failure. A runt in the nursery generally proves to be a dwarf in the orchard. We send out no tree that we would not be willing to set out in our own orchards.



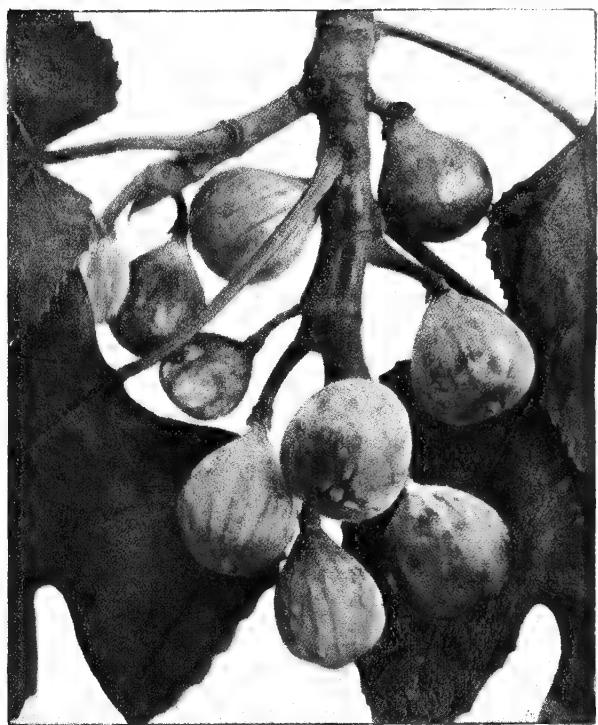
*Fresh
From Your Own
Home Orchard*



KUMQUATS. *See page 11*



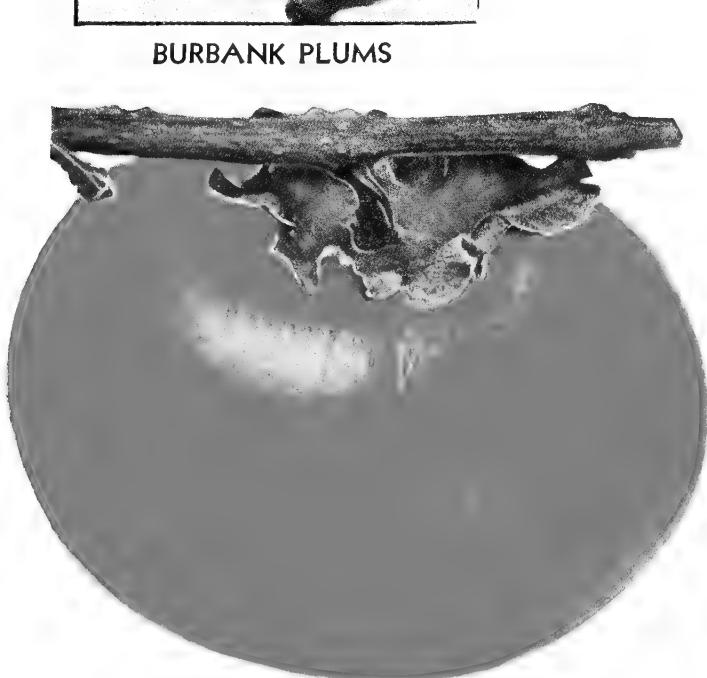
NIAGARA GRAPES. *See page 11*



CELESTE FIGS. *See page 11*



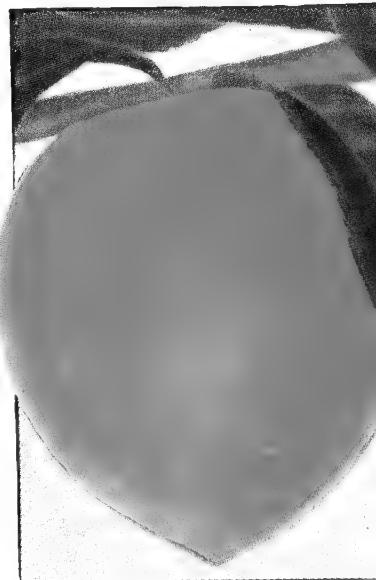
SATSUMA
ORANGES
See page 11



FUYUGAKI PERSIMMON



GEORGIA BELLE PEACHES



ELBERTA PEACH

Fruit Trees . . .

PEARS

The number of varieties of Pears that can be satisfactorily grown in the South has been greatly reduced in recent years due to the high susceptibility of most varieties to blight. The chief effort in recent Pear culture has been the introduction of blight-resistant varieties; a number of these are being tested now, and some may prove valuable.

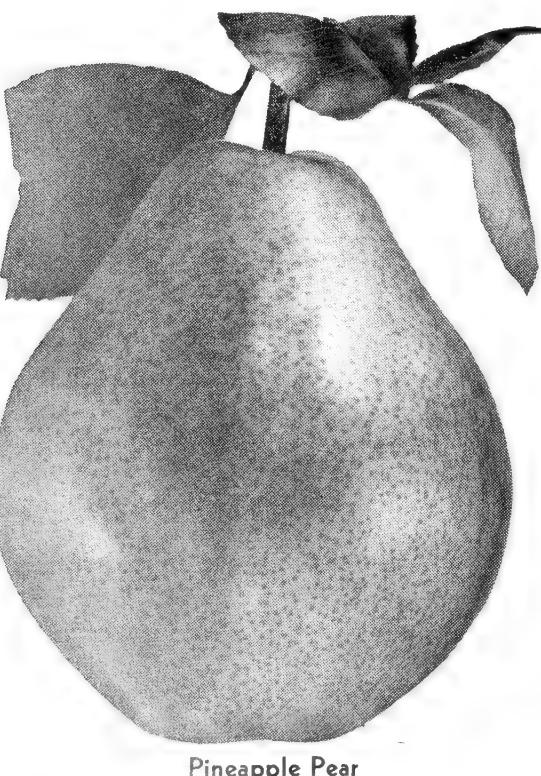
Pineapple. The blight-resistant qualities of this Pear make it in great demand as an orchard tree in the South. A vigorous grower and unusually heavy and regular bearer. The fruit is large and attractive; flesh coarse, juicy. It makes an excellent canning and preserving Pear. Ripens during August and September.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow; flesh brittle and juicy. Good-quality fruit maturing in September and October. Trees vigorous and prolific.

Above 2 varieties:	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$65 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00	85 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	12 00	

Baldwin. A blight-resistant new Pear of good flavor originating in Baldwin County, Alabama. Vigorous grower, ripening in August. Decidedly superior to any other blight-resistant varieties fruited here. An introduction which is unusually promising.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 85
3 to 4 ft.	1 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50
	8 00
	9 00
	12 50



Pineapple Pear

PEACHES for PROFIT

Our Trees Are Sure to Grow

Carman. Large; creamy white, tinged red. Freestone. June 20.

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh fine-grained. Clingstone. July 20 to August.

Early Rose. Because of its excellent keeping and shipping qualities, this is an important and very desirable early Peach. Medium size; highly colored. May 20 to June 10.

Elberta. Probably best known of all Peaches. Very large; yellow skin with red cheek; flesh yellow and juicy. No orchard should be without this variety. Middle of July.

Georgia Belle. Large; showy; clear creamy white, tinted red; flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1 to 15.

Hiley. Large; red cheeks; flesh white, red at pit. Freestone. June 20.

J. H. Hale. Late. Fruit large, deep red; flesh yellow. Freestone. Very fine.

Mayflower. Earliest Peach known, although a late bloomer. Medium size; entirely covered with red. Good shipper. May 15 to June 1.

ALL VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
June buds, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$60 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00	85 00

Write for special prices in quantity

Some Hints for the Culture of Peaches

Plant 1-year-old trees about 18 x 18 feet. Prune severely, cutting back 18 to 24 inches to form a balanced, low, compact head. The following spring cut away all but three well-distributed branches. The annual pruning should consist of cutting off about one-third of the last year's growth. Don't let the branches get too long as their weight will split the tree's trunk. Dehorning is done only when there has been a bad winter freeze.

Baskets of Satisfaction for Home Orchard Owners

Imagine a morning walk in the garden, plucking fresh Peaches, or Grapes, or Satsumas, and filling your basket with the luscious fruit. It's more than satisfaction—it's pleasure and profit combined; it's pride in the trees and in your skill as a fruit-grower. Make your selection of fruits from pages 9, 10, and 11, and begin your home orchard this season.

Wight-grown fruit trees are the best that can be had.

We have special reading matter on several subjects which gives fuller information than can be given in this catalogue. Among these are the following, any of which will be furnished on request: "Some Questions Answered in Regard to Pecan Trees," "The Tung Oil Nut Tree: A Brief Statement of Facts," "Satsumas."



Persimmon, Tane-Nashi

PERSIMMONS

Persimmons naturally do not make a heavy root system, and should be very carefully transplanted. Cutting back the top severely is, in many cases, desirable. The beauty of the fruit, and its excellent quality, more than offset the care required to make them live.

Fuyugaki. Tree vigorous, upright grower. Fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened; skin smooth, tough; color reddish yellow; flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor. Bears young. Non-astringent; can be eaten while still hard; may be peeled and eaten like an apple.

Gailey. Recommended for its staminate flowers for pollinating and not for its fruit. Fruit small; skin dull red; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, juicy. Should be in every planting.

Tane-Nashi. The best-known and probably the most popular variety. Large to very large, roundish, conical pointed; skin light yellow, changing to deep red. Quality very fine. The leading market variety.

ALL VARIETIES	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	14 00

PLUMS

Plum trees should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way. They are desirable in poultry-yards as the nitrogenous fertilizer furnished by the chicken manure seems to be just what the trees need; also, the fowls clean up the curculio that attack the fruit.

Burbank. Very large; skin clear rich red, showing yellow dots; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty. See illustration page 9.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large, heart-shaped, greenish yellow fruit, sometimes spotted red. Vigorous grower; prolific bearer; good quality. July.

Red June. Medium to large, deep vermilion-red fruit; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid. Vigorous grower. Prolific. June.

Prices of above three varieties:

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00

GRAPES

Although the Bunch Grape is not native of the South, with proper care it gives excellent results. Vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart and trained on a three-wire trellis.

Beacon. Fruit dark purple, almost black, and borne in large clusters. A strong-growing, early-ripening Grape of good quality. One of the best and longest lived Grapes for the Lower South.

Concord. Blue-black. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. An old favorite.

Delaware. Small to medium-sized bunches of small pink fruits. In quality one of the best.

Niagara. Large bunches of good-sized white fruits. Attractive market variety.

Prices of preceding four varieties:

Each	10	100
------	----	-----

2-year.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00
-------------	--------	--------	---------

The Muscadine group of Grapes is native to the South; they are old favorites. They are well adapted to soil and climate and need no introduction to the South. Muscadine vines are generally trained on overhead trellises and are spaced 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Scuppernong (Muscadine). Well known in the South. Large berries, seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; thick brown skin; pulpy flesh, very vinous, sweet. Peculiar musky aroma. Prolific.

Male Scuppernong. Recommended as a pollinizer to increase productiveness of the female scuppernongs. Plant one to each 10 female vines.

Thomas. Fruit large, purple, thick skin, borne in clusters like Scuppernong. Fruit has a peculiar tang which is very delightful. A very desirable arbor Grape.

Prices of above three varieties:

Each	10	100
------	----	-----

No. 1.....	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$60 00
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BERRIES

Blueberry. A native of the South, the Blueberry has, in recent years, been grown commercially in northern Florida. The fruit is medium to large, dark purple and begins ripening about June 1, extending into August. Each 10
1-yr. plants.....\$0 75 \$7 00

YOUNGBERRY

Acme Thornless. Berries large to very large, dark purple to jet-black. Ripens early. Vigorous thornless vines make ease of handling. Grow on trellises 6 to 7 feet apart in rows 8 to 9 feet apart. Should be in your Victory Garden.

3 plants.....	\$0 70
6 plants.....	1 20
12 plants.....	1 75
25 plants.....	2 75

Youngberry. Same as above, but vines have thorns. Each 10
Strong rooted tips.....\$0 20 \$1 00

FIGS

Fig trees may be planted as close together as 10 to 12 feet, and require very little cultivation. Cultivation should always be shallow as the roots are close to the surface. Figs seem to do best when their roots can run under buildings. Both varieties we list are very hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium to large, yellowish brown; pulp tender, rich and of finest quality. Fruit borne on long stems, allowing it to hang blossom end down at maturity.

Celeste. Fruit is of medium size with thin pale violet skin and firm, juicy, rich and sweet flesh. Tree strong grower and reliable bearer. Hardest of all.

Both varieties:.....	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00



Blueberry Bush

CITRUS FRUITS

At Wight Nurseries we have producing trees of Satsuma Oranges, Kumquats, Duncan Grapefruit, Meyer Lemon, and Citrangequat.

We do not recommend planting Citrus fruits north of the latitude of Albany, Ga. (Florida laws do not permit the introduction of Citrus trees from outside that state.)

Our Citrus fruits are budded on hardy *Citrus trifoliata*, and should come into bearing from two to three years after transplanting. Success with Citrus depends on well-drained soil. The trees should be kept free from insect pests, by spraying two to four times each season. A hand spray pump is sufficient for this purpose. A southern exposure is best for all members of the orange family in that this gives them air drainage to the south.

Owari Satsuma

Begins bearing very young and is among the most deliciously flavored of Citrus fruits. Flesh tender, juicy, fine grained, sweet and delicious with a peculiarly agreeable flavor. The fruit ripens early in October through November. Satsumas can be raised satisfactorily in the back yard.

By careful selection of buds in our own producing groves, we have built up a hardy strain of especially fine quality. See illustration, page 9. Each 10 100
1-yr. bare root....\$1 00 \$9 00 \$85 00

Calamondin

A small Citrus fruit, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, orange-red color. Along with Kumquats, probably the most ornamental of the hardy Citrus group. Fruit makes excellent marmalade. \$2.50 each.

Duncan Grapefruit

Hardest of the Grapefruit. Fruit large, juicy. 1-yr. buds, \$1 each; 2-yr. buds \$1.50 each; 3-yr. buds, \$2.50 each.

Meyer Lemon

This hardy Lemon was found in the Orient many years ago by Dr. Meyer, explorer for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been named for him. We have matured this fruit in the open ground for the last several years. Is considered superior to other Lemons. We offer this only in limited quantities. \$1 each.

Ichiang Lemon

Very similar to Meyer Lemon, but perhaps a little more hardy. \$2.50 each.

Kumquat

This is the smallest of the edible Citrus fruits grown in the northern part of the citrus-growing region. The Kumquat is a sweet-skinned orange, and makes a choice fruit for desserts, jellies, jams, preserves, and marmalades. The trees are hardy, bear enormous yields, and never miss a crop.

Nagami. Fruit oblong.

Meiwa. Fruit large, round.

Marumi. Fruit small, round.

1-yr. plants, \$1.50 each

Prospective fruit-growers are invited to visit our nurseries and inspect the trees and plants. If this is not convenient, write us; we will be glad to assist you.



MAKE YOUR GROUNDS COLORFUL BY PLANTING AZALEAS

Some of the most famous gardens in America are those featuring Azaleas among other flowering plants. The Azalea gardens in Florida and Alabama, in Charleston, and the Middleton and Magnolia Gardens are known to thousands of persons who have made pilgrimages year after year to see the great burst of bloom. Visitors from the North marvel at this annual forecast of a new season. Azaleas flourish throughout the East, especially in the Middle Atlantic States, in both wild and cultivated forms.



KURUME AZALEA, HINODEGIRI



INDICA ALBA



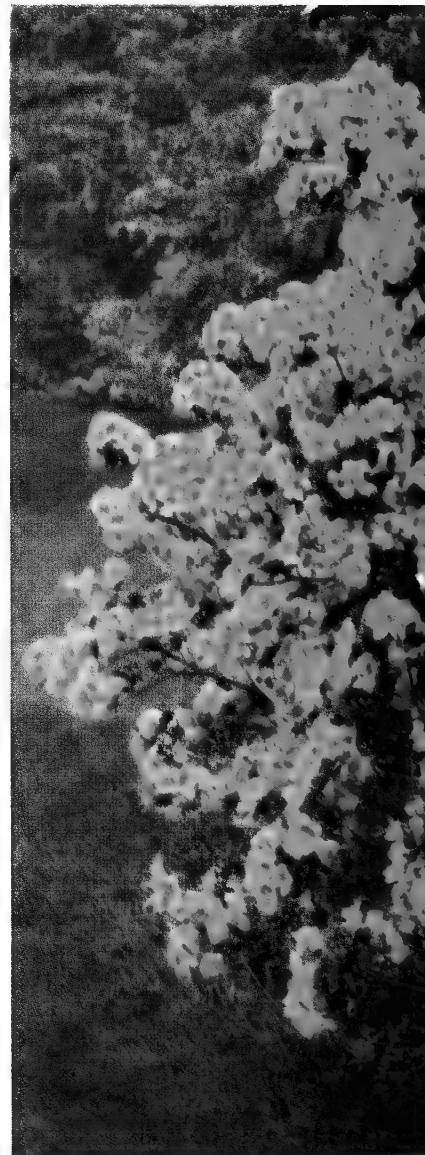
DIXIE



RED FLAME



GEORGE FRANC



PRIDE OF MC

Azaleas- a blaze of color all spring

Azaleas give such a riotous burst of color at their blooming season as to be almost overwhelming. In fact, there are few plants which rival them in this respect. In shade they run from the brightest red imaginable to pale yellow and snowy white. Because of their profusion of bloom it is well to plant them where they will have a background of green. This helps to frame the bright color of the blooms.

White varieties are not only exquisite in themselves but they serve the added purpose of separating tones of red, pink, and orange that might otherwise be inharmonious. It is always advisable to arrange for plenty of white Azaleas to mingle with the more vivid hues. Truly glorious effects are well within the reach of every Southern gardener.

Azaleas, Bare Root

Unusual conditions often produce new and improved methods. Due to shortage of labor and boxing lumber, many varieties of plants have for the last few years been shipped bare root in bales, which were formerly balled and burlapped. Savings in labor and material are passed on to you, as well as savings in transportation costs. The smaller sizes of Azaleas and Camellias are listed bare root only. Plant in good soil, give partial shade, and water often. You'll get pleasing results.



SOME INDIAN AZALEA VARIETIES

1. Glory of Sunninghill
2. Formosa
3. Fielder's White
4. Coccinea Major
5. Macrantha
6. Variegated
7. Prince of Wales

AZALEAS

AZALEAS have been planted out-of-doors in the South for some time, but their real value as outdoor plants is just beginning to be appreciated. They can be used in practically any location where other shrubs are used, giving the desired effect as evergreens, and at blooming-time furnish a riot of color unsurpassed by any other group of plants. They should become more and more a part of every home planting, as they begin blooming in March and continue into May. They may be moved when in full bloom.

It's a good idea to order Azaleas as soon as possible in the fall and winter, so that they may become well established by spring.

No flowering shrub is so outstanding, so surpassingly beautiful when in bloom as is the Azalea—often practically all the leaves are hidden by the flowers in their riot of color. They may be had in purple-pink, salmon-pink, orange-red, red flame, deep pink, red, white and light pink colors. There are a number of varieties of Azaleas of different shadings of the same color, so that they offer a wider range of shades and colors than any flowering plant suited to the South. The blooming season may also be lengthened considerably by the selection of several varieties.

The Indian Azaleas have the added advantage of being evergreen, so that even when they are not in flower their attractive foliage is an addition to any landscape. Azaleas can be grown successfully along the seacoast of the Middle Atlantic States

with a little protection to keep the bloom-buds from being injured by cold—and very successfully along the coast from Charleston to South Central Florida and around the Gulf Coastal section to Texas, without any protection whatever.

Azaleas may be used in almost any location where any other dwarf evergreen could be used. They are attractive in the foundation planting in front of the taller plants; in formal or informal beds, using colors which blend well.

Azaleas are very easy to transplant and have few cultural requirements. Their roots like a cool soil and should be planted in partial shade, at least until the plants become large enough to shade their own roots. They may then be planted in full sun to advantage. Azaleas thrive in an acid soil. Where planted in a region in which the soil is alkali, it is advisable to dig a good large hole and fill it in with leafmold or woods earth. The peaty muck found in and around old ponds is very desirable. Where this is not obtainable, or where Azaleas have already been planted in an alkali soil, a small amount of aluminum sulphate, 1 pound to 30 square feet, will be found beneficial. Fertilize lightly about twice a year with cottonseed meal and tankage. Azaleas like a moist soil but it must be well drained.

Do not cultivate around Azaleas. Their roots are right on the surface of the ground and any cultivation would be likely to cut a number of feed-roots. If weeds appear, pull them up.

Group I.

The faster-growing varieties of *Azalea indica*, generally characterized by large leaves, hairy underneath, and medium to large flowers.

Elegans. A light clear pink with lustrous green leaves. Its shadings are very delicate. Desirable early bloomer.

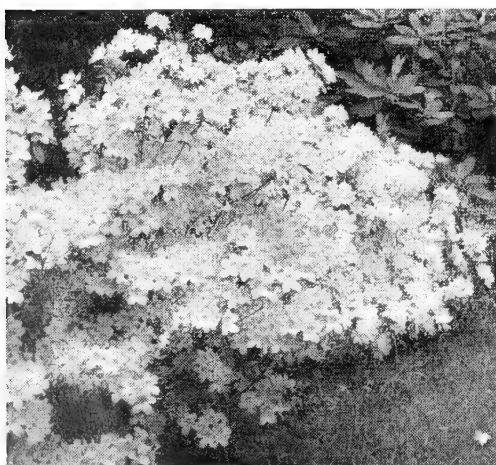
Formosa. The purple-pink variety so satisfactory in the Southern States. Large, single flowers. Leaves dark green. Very easy to grow; vigorous. Sizes to 24 in.

Phoenicia. Similar in habit to Formosa, but blossoms a little smaller. Early.

Vittata Fortunei. A strong, open grower with very variable flowers, changing from pure white with faint lavender stripes to a pale lavender. Sometimes a plant may produce flowers of only one color, or they may be mixed on the bush. Sizes 18 in. to 3 ft.

William Bull. Tall, open-growing plant producing quantities of rose-shaped, salmon flowers. Late. Sizes 18 in. to 3 ft.

Group I	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in. bare root.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
12 to 18 in. bare root.	1 25	11 00	90 00
18 to 24 in.	1 75	15 00	125 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 00	27 50	250 00



Azalea indica

Group II.

Medium growers, generally more compact than Group I, and, therefore, showier when in bloom. Leaves deep green.

Anthenon. Variegated, white with soft rose. Late. Fast grower. Sizes 8 to 18 in.

Coccinea major. Large orange-red flowers. Early. Sizes 8 to 18 in.

Dixie. Salmon-red; blooms early. Strong grower. Sizes 6 in. to 3 ft. (2 to 3 ft., \$4 each.)

Duc de Rohan. A free-blooming, dense-growing type. Fine flowers of salmon color. Sizes 8 to 12 in.

Fielder's White. The most satisfactory white Azalea. Bush vigorous; compact grower. Excellent for grouping with other colors. Sizes 8 to 24 in. only.

George Franc. Unusually large bright rose flowers. One of the handsomest of all Azaleas. Early. Sizes 8 to 12 in.

Glory of Sunninghill. An excellent orange-pink variety. Flowers medium size; late. Reasonably hardy, compact bush and good foliage. Sizes 12 to 18 in.

Indica rosea magnifica. Large, single white; throat tinted rose. Fast grower; midseason. Sizes 12 to 24 in. only.

Indica alba. Pure white. Very hardy. Sizes 8 to 12 in.

Lawsal. Salmon color; tall; late. 8 to 18 in.

Ledifolia alba. White. Midseason. Erect grower. Sizes 12 to 18 in. only.

Lilac. Large lilac blossoms produced in midseason. Sizes 2 to 3 ft. only.

Macrantha. Pink flowers in June; compact, bushy. Sizes 6 to 12 in. only.

Mary Louise. Flowers white with small lavender stripes. Sizes 8 to 12 in. only.

Mrs. L. A. Walker. Pink. Midseason. Good grower. Sizes 8 to 18 in.

Pride of Dorking. A rather slow-growing variety blooming late in the season. Flowers deep pink—an especially pleasing color. Sizes 8 to 18 in.

Pride of Mobile (*Elegans Superba*). Featured in the famous gardens of Mobile, Ala., and is the outstanding flower on their "Azalea Trail." Blossoms large, light pink. A hardy and vigorous variety. Sizes 8 to 18 in. only.

Prince of Orange. A midseason, free-flowering compact Azalea producing orange blossoms. Sizes 18 to 24 in. only.

Prince of Wales. A free-flowering early variety of rose-red. Sizes 8 to 12 in.

Red Flame. Brilliant red flowers early in April. May be seen at Magnolia Gardens the size of small trees. Sizes to 24 in. (2 to 3 ft., \$3 each.)

Rosea purpurea. Dark rosy purple. Midseason. Strong grower. Sizes 12 to 24 in.

Vervæne. White flowers striped with rose. Late. Sizes 8 to 24 in.

Group II	Each	10	100
6 to 8 in. bare root.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
8 to 12 in. bare root.	1 00	9 00	85 00
12 to 18 in. bare root.	1 75	15 00	125 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00	27 50	250 00

KURUME AZALEAS

Generally characterized as dwarf, but producing flowers in abundance. Blossoms and foliage smaller than *A. indica*.

Christmas Cheer. Early, bright red. Foliage small, dark. Sizes 8 to 24 in.

Coral Bells. Shell-pink shading to deeper pink in center. Sizes 8 to 12 in. only.

Daybreak. Shell-pink flowers produced in cluster. Midseason. 8 to 12 in. only.

Flame. Excellent flame-colored dwarf Azalea. Midseason. Sizes 8 to 24 in.

Hinodegiri. Brilliant scarlet flowers produced in great profusion. One of the hardiest varieties. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Orange Beauty. Large salmon-pink flowers. Sizes 8 to 12 in.

Peach Blow. Single flowers of peach-pink, with ruffled edges. Early. Sizes 8 to 18 in.

Each	10	100
6 to 8 in. bare root.	\$0 75	\$7 00
8 to 12 in. bare root.	1 25	11 00
12 to 18 in. bare root.	2 00	17 50
18 to 24 in.	3 50	30 00

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

TRULY typical of the glories of the Old South, Camellias are again taking their place as the aristocrats of Southern gardens. Flowering from November through March, when most of our flowering plants are bare, they are a never-ending source of delight. In cool greenhouses the Camellia may be grown throughout the United States. Planted out-of-doors, they are thriving on the Atlantic seaboard as far north as Norfolk. The southern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the coastal section of Texas grow them beautifully. All except the extreme southern portion of Florida is well adapted to Camellias.

Rare and Unusual Camellias

Alba Superba (Grandiflora Superba; Niveus; White Rev. John G. Drayton). Large, semi-double; pure white. Very handsome. 8 to 18 in.; grafts only, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Amabilis. Semi-double; white with cluster yellow stamens. 8 to 18 in. and grafts 12 in. to 3 ft.

Anna Frost. Large; clear pink; yellow stamens. February. 12 to 24 in.

Brice No. 4. Medium-sized, semi-double; lovely blush-pink; yellow stamens. Excellent. 8 to 12 in. and grafts 2 to 3 ft.

Christine Lee. Large; semi-double; deep pink, with yellow stamens. January. 8 to 24 in.

Colonel Firey. Large, double, imbricated deep red. Midseason. See color illustration. 8 to 12 in. only.

C. M. Hovey. Variegated sport of Mathotiana Rubra. Very striking. January. 12 to 18 in. and grafts 18 in. to 3 ft.

Daikagura. Semi-double; deep pink. Very early. 8 to 12 in.

Debutante. Large, loose peony type; light pink. January. Very fine. See color illustration. 8 to 18 in. and grafts 18 in. to 3 ft.

Empress (Grandiflora Rosea). Large, semi-double; rose-pink, ruffled petals. Excellent grower and bloomer. 8 to 12 in.; also grafted plants, 12 in. to 3 ft.

Fanny Bolis. Semi-double; striking cherry-red, splotched with white. January. See color illustration. 8 in. to 4 ft.

General Washington. Pure white with few pink markings. January. Excellent 8 to 12 in.; grafts only, 2 to 4 ft.

Gigantea (Magnolia King). Very large, semi-double; red and white. Large, deep green foliage. Late. 8 to 12 in.

Governor Mouton. Flower 3½ to 4 inches; deep cherry-red with white markings. January. Excellent variegated variety. 8 to 18 in.

II Tramento. Large, full double, with numerous narrow, incurving petals, opening flat; lovely light salmon-rose, marbled white. Very beautiful. 8 in. to 3 ft. and grafts, 18 to 24 in.

Jessica. Gorgeous cherry-red; semi-double; large. January. An excellent new variety. 8 to 12 in., \$3.50; 12 to 18 in., \$6; 18 to 24 in. (G) \$10; 2 to 3 ft. (G) \$17.50.

The requirements of Camellias are few. They are succeeding equally well in the stiff clays of middle Georgia and the lighter sands of Florida. Fertilize liberally with well-rotted cow-manure if it is available; if not, any good grade of commercial fertilizer will be satisfactory, being careful that the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the roots. In transplanting, it is important that Camellias be partially shaded the first year or two until they become well established. After this length of time, they will stand partial shade or even full sun. (G) indicates grafted plants.

Kimberley. Single; bright red; unusual red stamens. 2 to 4 ft. only.

Kumasaka. Large, peoniform blooms of deep pink. Late. 8 to 12 in.

Lady Hume's Blush. Full, double flowers with faint blush. An old variety. 18 in. to 3 ft.

Lady Mary Cromartie. Large, semi-double, cherry red. December and January. 8 to 18 in.

Lady Vansetti. Large, semi-double; white with rose stripes. A striking variegated Camellia. 12 to 18 in. and grafts, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Lindsey Neill. An outstanding, semi-double red of large size. Originated at Columbus, Ga. Grafts only, 8 to 12 in., \$10; 12 to 18 in., \$15.

Magnoliaeflora. Large, semi-double, deep rose at base fading to blush at tips. Compact grower. Rare. See color illustration. 6 to 8 in., pots, \$5; 12 to 18 in., \$10.

Marchioness of Exeter. Loose peony type; lovely clear pink. November. See color illustration. 8 to 18 in.

Martha Brice. An exquisite semi-double blush-pink, originating as a seedling at Quitman, Ga. Large flower and vigorous grower. Grafts only, 12 to 18 in., \$10.

Mathotiana Rubra. Blooms 6 inches across, with 12 to 14 rows of petals; deep red with purple cast. January. See color illustration. 8 to 18 in.

Nagasaki. Semi-double; rose-pink with white splotches. Good foliage. Grafts only, 18 to 24 in.

Pink Herme. Same formation as Herme, but solid pink. 8 to 18 in. only.

Pink Star. Peony-formed, rose-pink flowers with stamens interspersed with inner petaloids; outer petals pointed, giving a star formation. See color illustration. 8 to 12 in.

Rev. John Bennett. The true Magnolia Garden variety. Semi-double, almost single; lovely salmon-pink; yellow stamens. 8 to 12 in. and grafts, 12 to 24 in.



Lady Hume's Blush



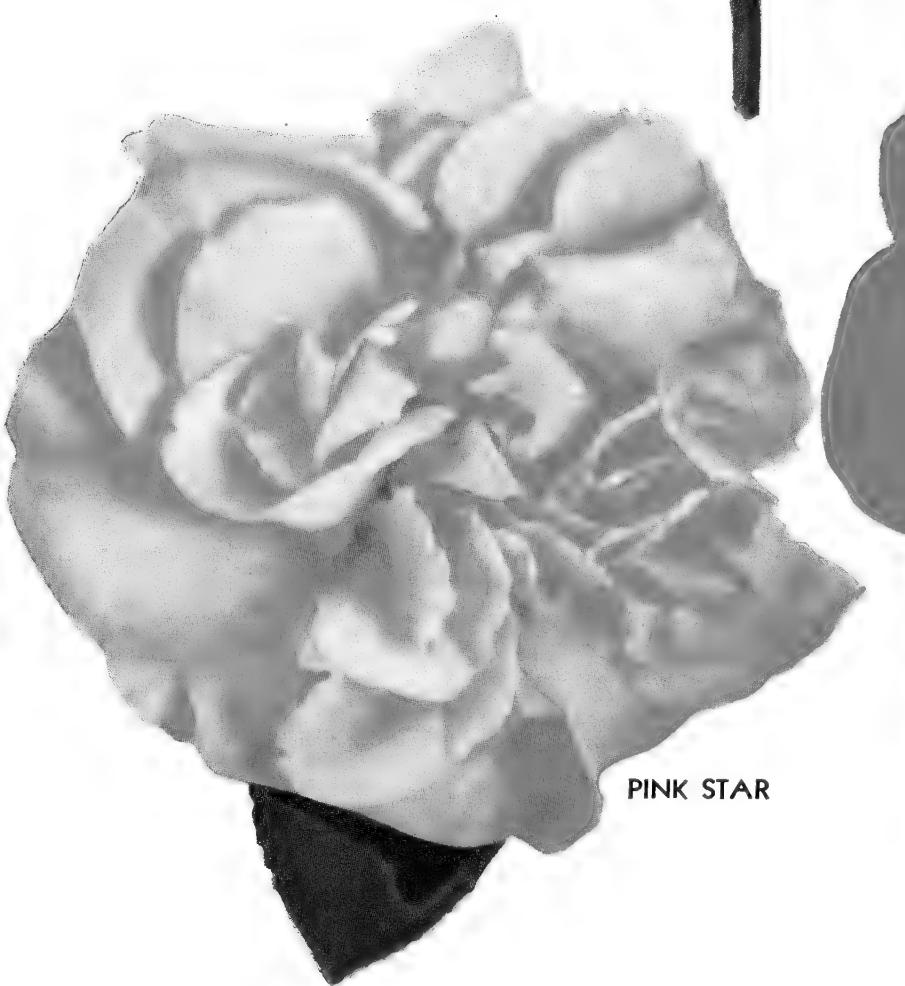
PROF. C. S. SARGENT



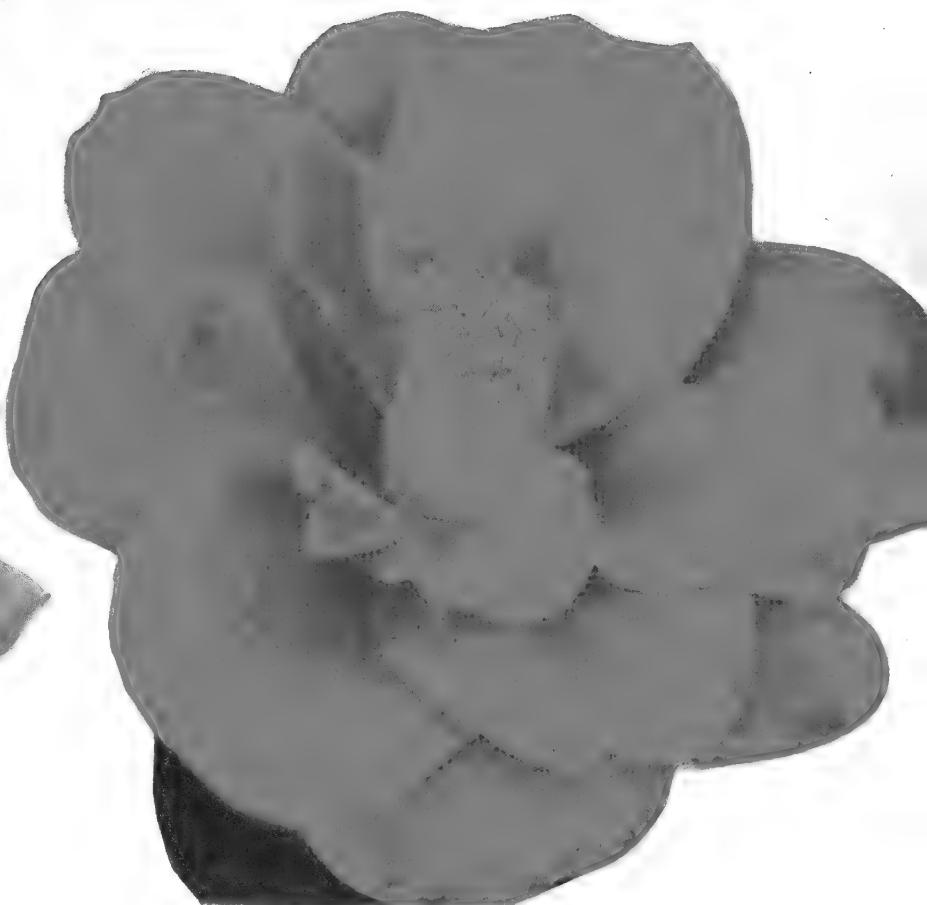
CHANDLERI ELEGANS



PINK PERFECTION

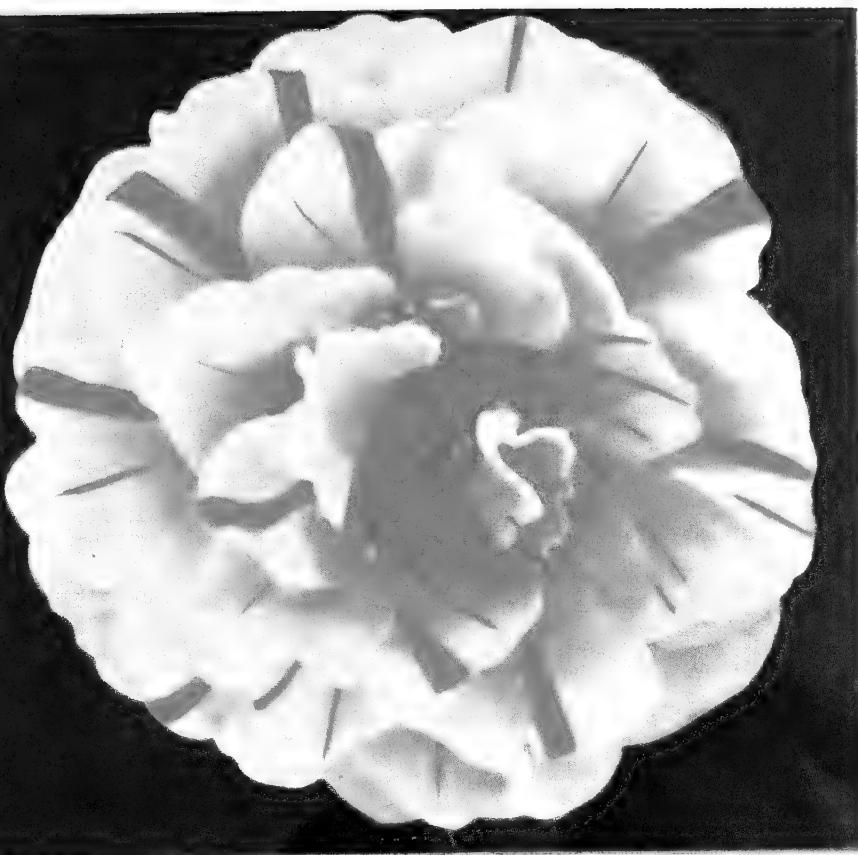


PINK STAR



JARVIS RED

Pictured on these two pages are some of the most popular Camellias, showing a variety of size and form, in pastel, dark, and variegated colors.



HERME

Camellias make exquisite corsages, and when so used they keep very well. Inserting a wire through the back of the flower and winding it around the stem is advisable. This prevents the bloom from shattering.



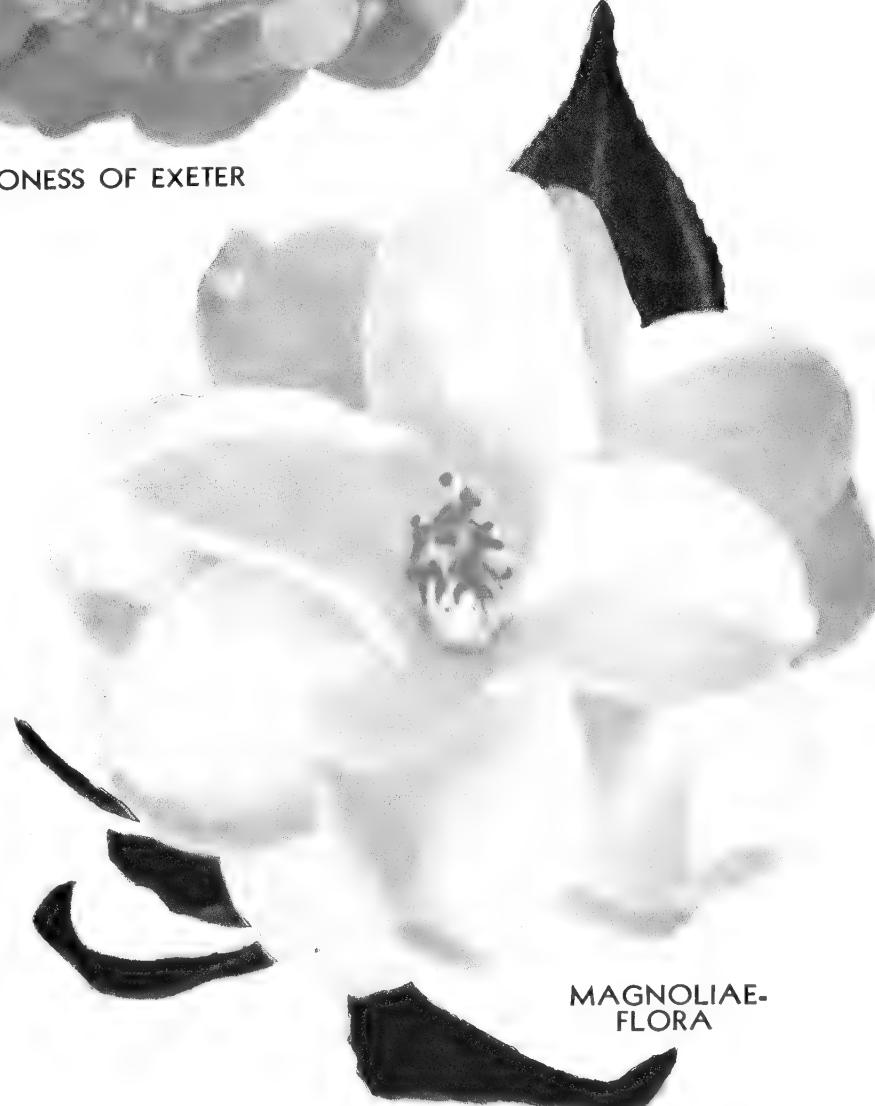
KUMASAKA



MARCHIONESS OF EXETER



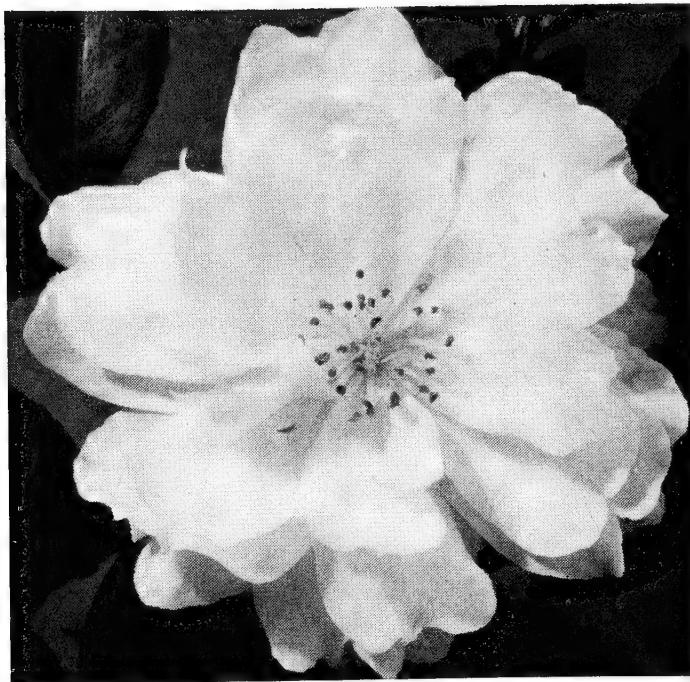
COLONEL
FIREY



MAGNOLIAE-
FLORA



C. M. Hovey



Sasanqua

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, continued

Snowdrift. One of the finer white Camellias; semi-double, with yellow stamens. Midseason. 8 to 12 in. and grafts, 18 to 24 in.

St. Elmo. Deep pink, peony-form, good size and early bloomer. 8 to 12 in. and grafts, 2 to 4 ft.

Variable Variegated. A very variable light pink and white variegated. An interesting variety. 8 to 18 in.

Victor Emanuel. A fine large red with yellow stamens. 8 to 12 in.

Waterloo. Semi-double; medium-sized pure white; yellow stamens. 8 to 12 in.

No. 141. Deep rose with purplish cast. Similar to Mathotiana Rubra, but with shorter stamens. 8 to 18 in.

Prices of Rare and Unusual Camellias unless otherwise noted	
	Each
8 to 12 in. bare root.....	\$2 50
12 to 18 in.	5 00
18 to 24 in.	7 50
2 to 3 ft.	10 00
3 to 4 ft.	12 50

Grafted Plants of Rare Varieties	
	Each
12 to 18-in. grafts.....	\$6 00
18 to 24-in. grafts.....	10 00
2 to 3-ft. grafts.....	15 00
3 to 4-ft. grafts.....	17 50

NOTE: The larger-sized grafts are on old rootstocks and will grow off much more rapidly than the same sized plants on their own roots. As a general rule, the heavy root systems on grafted plants make them grow faster and bloom more prolifically, so that they are well worth the additional cost.

GROUP A

Alba Plena. Full double; pure white. November. 8 to 12 in., and 18 in. to 3 ft.

Althaeiflora. Semi-double; pink, orange tint. Vigorous. January. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Baby Pink (Caleb Cope). Small, dainty, double; shell-pink. Prolific. November to January. 8 to 18 in.

Chandleri Elegans. Large; pink and white. January. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.

Cliviana. Peony form, medium size; solid pink. 2 to 3 ft.

Duc de Brabant. Semi-double; white, striped pink. January. 18 in. to 3 ft.

Enrico Bettini. Large; clear pink. Prolific. January, February. 8 to 24 in., and 3 to 4 ft.

Herme (Souv. de Henri Guichard). Large, semi-double; pink and white, slightly fragrant. January. See color illustration. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Imbricata. Large; clear pink. Late. 12 in. to 4 ft.

Imperator. Semi-double; cherry-red. December, January. 18 in. to 3 ft.

Jarvis Red. Semi-double; deep red. January. See illustration. 8 in. to 4 ft.

Juanita. Medium size, peony type; pink petals shading to white at edges. January. 8 to 18 in., and 2 to 3 ft.

Lady de Saumerez. Large, semi-double, with three rows of petals opening flat; cherry-red with white markings. Very variable and heavy bloomer. January. 2 to 4 ft.

Meigs Variegated. Double; pink and white. 2 to 3 ft.

Pink Perfection. Medium size, very double; shell-pink. November. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.

Prof. C. S. Sargent. Many-petaled peony type; deep red. January. See color illustration. 8 to 18 in.

Prince Albert (Concordia). Peony type with short inner petaloids interspersed with stamens; light pink striped rose. November. 8 to 12 in. and 2 to 4 ft.

Semi-double Blush. Lovely semi-double blooms with yellow stamens. 18 in. to 4 ft.

Stiles Perfection. Peony type; pink and white. 12 to 24 in.; grafts, 3 to 4 ft.

Tricolor. Very variable, ranging from cherry-red to pure white. November through January. 18 in. to 3 ft.

Prices of Group A Camellias	
	Each
8 to 12 in. bare root.....	\$1 25 \$10 00
12 to 18 in. bare root.....	2 00 17 50
18 to 24 in.	4 00 35 00
2 to 3 ft.	6 00 50 00
3 to 4 ft.	10 00 80 00
4 to 5 ft.	15 00 125 00
5 to 6 ft.	20 00 175 00

GROUP B

Abby Wilder. Peony type; sometimes flecked with pink. Vigorous. January. 8 to 12 in.

Duc d'Orleans. Loose peony type; cream-colored with faint rose markings. 2 to 3 ft.

Glory of Nantes. Semi-double; rose-pink. January. 2 to 4 ft.

Margharita Calconie. Full double, opening flat; deep rose. Midseason. 12 in. to 3 ft.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Madame LeBois; Pope Pius IX). Large, double; cherry-red. December, January. 8 to 18 in. and 2 to 3 ft.

Princess Bachiochi. Double; deep rose and white. January. 15 in. to 3 ft.

Rose Emry (Christmas Glory). Very prolific. Small to medium-sized rose-pink flowers. January. 8 to 12 in.

T. K. Variegated. Semi-double; rose, striped red. January. 3 to 4 ft.

Prices of Group B Camellias	
	Each
8 to 12 in. bare root.....	\$0 75 \$7 00
12 to 18 in. bare root.....	1 50 12 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00 25 00
2 to 3 ft.	5 00 45 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 50 60 00
4 to 5 ft.	10 00 90 00
5 to 6 ft.	15 00 125 00

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

Flowering in September and October, Sasanqua Camellias can be grown out-of-doors considerably farther north than *C. japonica*. Fast growing; generally small foliage. Excellent evergreens for foliage, form, and blossoms.

Setsugakka. A new variety of merit. Large, semi-double flowers of pure white, with a touch of pink at the end of the slightly ruffled petals. 8 to 12 in.

Snow on the Mountain (Mine-no-yuki). Large, double white flowers in great profusion. A loose open grower when young, developing into a compact, well-shaped specimen. 8 to 18 in.

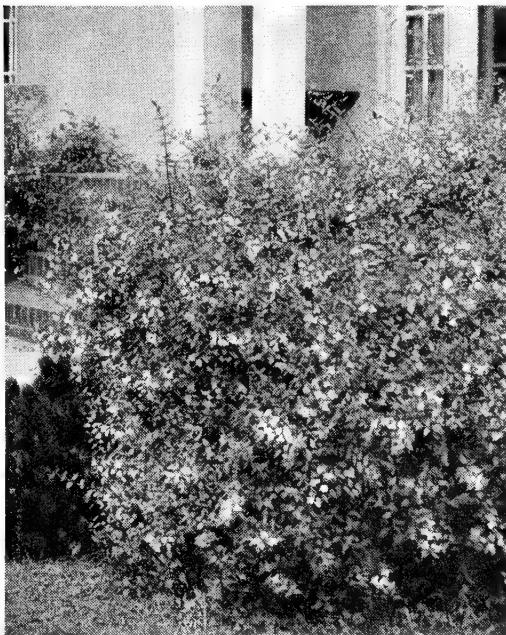
Prices of Camellia sasanqua.	
	Each
8 to 12 in. bare root.....	\$0 75 \$7 00

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

There is a distinct tendency on the part of planters in the South to use more Broad-leaved Evergreens, for, with a proper selection, the blooming season can be lengthened over a period of several months—from spring until midsummer. There are Broad-leaved Evergreens for every type of planting—tall, columnar ones where height is desired, broad, symmetrical ones where medium height is desired—in fact, there is some sort which will fit any required place. The group, as a whole, has the added advantage of standing pruning exceptionally well. The Broad-leaved Evergreens are also

excellent for the shrub border, for screening out undesirable views, and for use as specimen plants. There is not a more versatile group.

The South is indeed fortunate in its wealth of Broad-leaved Evergreens which flourish in practically all sections. Many of them have beautiful blooms and berries—a distinct advantage over the conifers. With the use of broad-leaved material one is able to get definite contrasts in color and size of foliage, blossoms over long periods, low-growing or tall-growing plants, as the location demands.



Abelia grandiflora

ABELIA

Grandiflora. A hardy evergreen with glossy, dark green foliage and a profusion of white funnel-shaped flowers, tinted with pink, borne in clusters from May until late autumn.

Bare Root Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$7 00

CAMPHOR (*Cinnamomum*)

Camphora. One of the most popular of the evergreen shade trees in the deep South. Fast grower. Each 10
2 to 3 ft., bare root.... \$1 00 \$8 50

COTONEASTER

Pannosa. Graceful, slightly drooping branches. Leaves gray-green on top, silvery underneath. Masses of dull red berries in fall and winter; white blossoms in spring. Ultimate height 6 feet. Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B..... \$3 00

CLEYERA

Japonica. Thick, glossy bronze leaves. Creamy white, fragrant flowers, followed on older plants by red berries. Maximum height 6 feet. Slow grower. F.O.B. Nursery only. Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B..... \$3 50

Wise home-owners realize that a planting of some sort is necessary around the home. Such planting should not be limited to a mere lawn and an ordinary hedge. There are many beautiful trees and shrubs which cost little, yet add to the pleasure of the occupants as well as improving the appearance of the grounds. A few fruit trees, set at the rear of the house, bring added value to the property.

ELAEAGNUS

Fruitlandi. Beautiful large gray-green leaves, silvery beneath. Gives a decided foliage contrast when planted with other Broad-leaved Evergreens. Maximum height 10 to 15 feet. F.O.B. Nursery only.

Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B..... \$3 00

Fruitlandi variegata. Similar in habit to above, but with variegated leaves.

Each
18 to 24 in., bare roots..... \$1 00
2 to 3 ft., bare roots..... 1 50

FEIJOA

Sellowiana. Introduced from the French Riviera. Flowers white outside, purplish crimson within, with long crimson stamens. The upper surface of the leaves is glossy green, the lower surface silvery gray.

Each
18 to 24 in., bare roots..... \$1 50
2 to 3 ft., B&B..... 2 50

GARDENIA

Florida. The Gardenia is fast regaining popularity in the South. Its waxy dark green foliage and delightfully fragrant pure white flowers make it a valued addition to any garden.

Mystery. Foliage and flowers larger than *G. florida*; otherwise similar.

Prices of above two varieties: Each
1 to 1½ ft., bare root..... \$1 00
1½ to 2 ft., bare root..... 1 50
2 to 3 ft., B&B..... 3 00

Radicans. Flowers similar to *G. florida*.

Leaves small, dark green. Each 10
Small plants from beds... \$1 00 \$9 00
Heavy plants from beds... 1 50 12 00

War-time restrictions on lumber together with a critical shortage of labor make it impossible to ship the larger sizes of Broad-leaved evergreens this year. We have many beautiful specimen plants which we can supply if you can truck them from the nursery. Ask for quotations on the following:

	Sizes
Cleyera Japonica.....	4 to 6 feet
Eleagnus Fruitlandi.....	3 to 5 feet
Feijoja Sellowiana.....	3 to 5 feet
Gardenia Florida.....	3 to 5 feet
Gardenia Mystery.....	3 to 5 feet
Wax-leaf Ligustrum.....	3 to 8 feet
Photinia serrulata.....	3 to 5 feet
Pittosporum tobira.....	3 to 5 feet

HOLLY (*Ilex*)

Cornuta. Very handsome Holly, native of China. Leaves 3-spined, very glossy. Growth compact and pyramidal.

Our plants are grown only from cuttings and are sure to produce large scarlet berries in profusion.

Cornuta Burfordi. A form of the above, with more rounded leaves. Grown only from cuttings of the berried type.

Above two varieties: Each 10
10 to 12 in., bare root.... \$0 75 \$7 00
12 to 18 in., bare root.... 1 50 12 50

Opaca femina. The native American Holly, propagated by cuttings from female or berry-producing trees only. These plants are sure to produce berries.

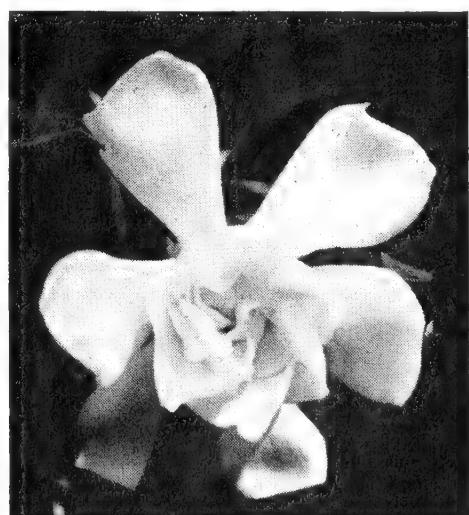
Each 10
3 to 4 ft., bare root.... \$1 50 \$12 50
4 to 5 ft., bare root.... 2 50 20 00

ILLICIUM

Anisatum (Anise Tree). A handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree, about as hardy as camellia. Leaves when bruised smell like anise. Each
2 to 3 ft., bare root.... \$0 75
3 to 4 ft., bare root.... 1 25

Come and See ...

Our nursery, orchard and farm is a miniature experiment station where we are testing various things of interest to every gardener and farmer. What we learn may be yours.



Gardenia Florida

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

JASMINE (*Jasminum*)

Floridum. A hardy, graceful evergreen shrub, producing beautiful yellow flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, in spring and summer.
Each
2-yr. plants, bare root.....\$1 50

Primulinum. A graceful, drooping evergreen. Large yellow flowers in early spring.
Each
2-yr. plants, bare root.....\$1 50
3-yr. plants.....2 00

LIGUSTRUM

Please note in ordering that *L. lucidum* is the tall-growing type and *L. japonicum*, the lower-growing wax-leaf type.

Tall-growing (*L. lucidum*). An excellent tall-growing evergreen. Has large, deep green leaves and white flowers in panicles which are followed by purple berries.
See note above. Each 10
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....\$0 75 \$7 00

Wax-leaf (*L. japonicum*). Among the best Ligustrums. Deep, glossy green leaves, slightly smaller than *L. lucidum*. Compact, symmetrical grower, doing well either in shade or in sun. Early in May panicles of white flowers are followed by large clusters of black berries that remain throughout the winter. Ultimate height 15 to 20 feet.

See note, first column. Each 10
12 to 18 in., bare root.....\$0 50 \$4 50
18 to 24 in., bare root.....1 00 9 00
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....1 50 12 50

Upright Wax-leaf (*L. nobilis*). Similar to above, but more upright growth.
Each

12 to 18 in., bare root.....\$0 50
18 to 24 in., bare root.....1 00
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....1 50

NOTICE. Due to congestion and resulting delays on railroads during the Christmas holidays, no nursery stock will be shipped during the week of Dec. 17.



Ligustrum japonicum

CHERRY LAUREL (*Laurocerasus*)

Caroliniana. A fast-growing, erect evergreen excellent for screen and formal work, as it stands pruning especially well. Leaves large, deep green, bright and shiny. Grows to 30 feet.
Each 10
18 to 24 in., bare root.....\$0 75 \$7 00

NANDINA

Domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). Most striking in fall and winter, when the normally green leaves turn a deep crimson. Mature plants have large clusters of brilliant scarlet berries which hang on well after Christmas.
Each

12 to 18 in., bare root.....\$1 00
18 to 24 in., bare root.....1 75
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....3 00

OSMANTHUS (Tea-Olive)

Frangrans. A large shrub having glossy foliage, and producing small white flowers, valuable for their delightful fragrance. Long blooming period. Should have partial shade when starting. Attains a height of about 20 feet.
Each
8 to 12 in., bare root.....\$1 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....3 50



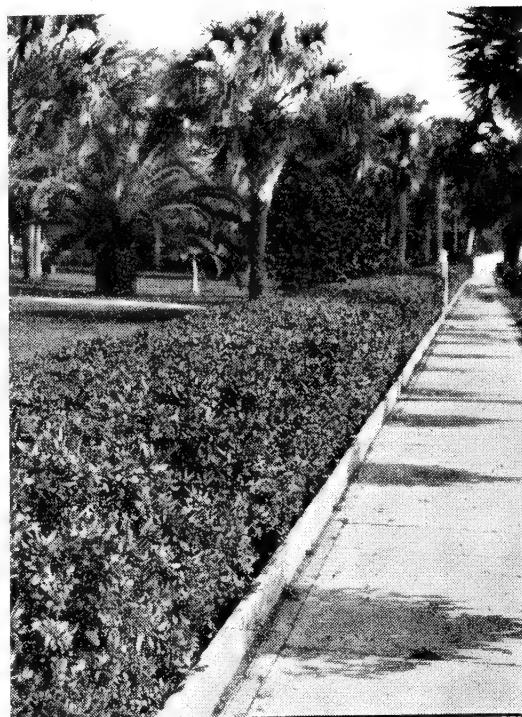
Nandina domestica

PHOTINIA

Glabra. The young leaves are a brilliant scarlet, gradually turning to green. From spring until fall the plant is covered with enough young growth to give the whole plant a decided scarlet color. Cream-colored blossoms in May.
Each

12 to 18 in., bare root.....\$1 00
18 to 24 in., bare root.....1 50

Serrulata (Low Photinia). Large corymbs of white flowers in the spring, followed by red berries. In the fall much of its foliage takes on varying hues of red. Our strain has ruffled, holly-like leaves; unusually attractive.
Each 10
18 to 24 in., bare root.....\$1 00 \$8 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....2 50 22 50



Pittosporum Tobira

PITTOSPORUM

Tobira. The medium-sized, rounded, dark green leaves of this variety are lovely. Produces small, cream-colored flowers, delightfully fragrant. F. O. B. Nursery only.
Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....\$7 00

PYRACANTHA

Commonly called Firethorn or English Hawthorn. Beautiful in fall and winter when literally covered with bright-colored berries.

Formosana. One of the most thrifty Pyracanthas. Compact, fast-growing, with small holly-like leaves and red berries in enormous clusters in late summer and hanging on during the winter. Ultimate height 15 feet.

Yunnanensis. Of a lower, more spreading habit than *P. formosana*. Leaves larger, being 2 to 3 inches long. Berries bright coral-red, small.

Price of above two Pyracanthas: Each
8 to 12 in., bare root\$0 50
12 to 18 in., bare root75

Note. Pyracanthas are difficult to move from the field unless cut back severely. Unless instructed otherwise, we will cut back before shipping.

When labor and packing material were plentiful, plants which could satisfactorily be moved bare root, were often shipped balled and burlapped. With these items of labor and packing material—especially boxing lumber—scarce, it is now necessary to quote the smaller sizes of most plants bare root only. The saving in labor and material is being passed on to you in lower prices, as well as reduced transportation costs.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

WHEREVER formality and dignity are required in the garden, nothing serves quite so well as do the Coniferous Evergreens.

The tall, stately *Cedrus Deodara* is a source of joy and admiration wherever it is seen. It is especially good as a specimen on the lawn.

Pfitzer's Juniper is becoming more popular each year for use in front of upright-growing plants. It has a delightful habit of spreading close to the ground.

These are but a few of the Conifers which will give you great pleasure in your garden. They are more accurately described below.

War-time restrictions on lumber together with a critical shortage of labor make it impossible to ship the larger sizes of Coniferous evergreens. Included in them are many excellent specimen plants. If you can truck them, ask for quotations on the following plants F.O.B. the nursery.

	Sizes	
Baker's Arborvitae	5 to 8 feet	
Cunninghamia	4 to 8 feet	
Podocarpus sinensis	4 to 5 feet	
English Juniper	3 to 5 feet	
Japanese Juniper	3 to 5 feet	
Pfitzer Juniper	3 to 5 feet spread	

CUNNINGHAMIA

Chinese Fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*).

A tall, pyramidal tree, excellent for specimens on the lawn. F.O.B. Nursery only.

	Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B	\$3.50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	5.00

PODOCARPUS

Sinensis. An attractive introduction from Japan. One of the largest of all the conifers. Foliage deep green. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$3.00

Please use the order sheet in back of catalogue. It will help us to know your wishes and fill your order accurately.

JUNIPERS

English (*Juniperus communis*). Upright, columnar; blue-green foliage.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$2.50	\$20.00

Greek (*J. excelsa stricta*). A dwarf, compact, upright Juniper. Foliage grayish green.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., bare root	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 in., bare root	2.00	17.50

Japanese (*J. japonica sylvestris*). A narrow, upright Juniper with dark green foliage that does well in Lower South.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$2.75	\$25.00

Pfitzer (*J. chinensis Pfitzeriana*). Very attractive gray-green foliage. Valuable for foundation planting where a low spreading plant is needed, and for planting in front of other conifers. Grows rapidly, and is not seriously troubled by insects or disease. In dry weather water freely.

	Each
8 to 12-in. spread, bare root	\$0.75
12 to 18-in. spread, bare root	1.00

We guarantee our stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery to transportation company. All claims should be promptly made.



ROSES



Evergreen Foundation Planting, *Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana* in foreground

For many years, Wight's roses have been known for their vigor, their thriftiness, and satisfaction under Southern conditions. We have been proud to offer them to our customers.

It was with regret that shortage of labor forced us to greatly reduce our rose production. This season, we have too few roses to offer them by varieties. We can offer, as long as they last, a collection of our selection, made up largely of:

Pink Radiance, Red Radiance, Lady Hillingdon (yellow), Pink Kil-larney, Pres. Hoover (two-toned), Talisman (two-toned), Luxembourg (yellow).

Price: \$7.50 per doz., postpaid

They're dandy roses, and will give you satisfaction until we can again offer your own selection of Wight's fine Georgia-grown roses.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS



Spiraea Vanhouttei

CITRUS

Trifoliata (Hardy Orange). Will stand zero temperatures. Foliage small. Compact grower. Real orange blossoms in spring followed by many small fruits which are not edible but very attractive. Good hedge plant.

12 to 18 in., from beds	Each \$0 30	10 \$2 00	100 \$15 00
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PRICES OF FLOWERING SHRUBS unless otherwise noted			
Each	10	50	100
1-yr. plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
2-yr. plants, heavy.....	75	6 00	
3-yr. plants, extra heavy. 1	00	8 00	

CRAPE-MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia*)

Indica. This truly Southern shrub is not used as much as its beauty deserves. Our Red Crape-Myrtle is a fine dwarf strain, having unusually large racemes of deep red flowers. 2- and 3-yr.

PLUMBAGO

Capensis. Dainty blue flowers on graceful stems. Foliage light green. Not hardy, but comes back from roots. Each
3-in. pots.....\$0 75
4-in. pots.....1 00

FLOWERING POMEGRANATE

Punica granatum. A handsome flowering shrub with pink, double flowers in late spring. 3-yr. only.

SPIRAEA

Thunbergi. A low, bushy plant with very small leaves and star-like flowers in such profusion that in early spring the plant looks like a mass of snow. In the fall the leaves color beautifully. Ideal for ornamental hedge or border.

Vanhouttei. Widely grown favorite with dense foliage. White blooms in early spring. Leaves persistent to fall.

GRASSES

Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia argentea*). A very graceful, silvery white grass in the Lower South, reaching a height of 10 feet. Its flowers are lovely, long, silky plumes. Each

Medium clumps, bare root.....\$0 50
Large clumps, bare root.....1 00

Centipede Grass. Probably the best lawn grass for the Deep South. Dark green, luxuriant growth, both in sun and shade. Does not seed so must be planted from stolons. Bu. \$1.50.

When labor and packing material were plentiful, plants which could satisfactorily be moved bare root, were often shipped balled and burlapped. with these items of labor and packing material—especially boxing lumber—scarce, it is now necessary to quote the smaller sizes of most plants bare root only. The saving in labor and material is being passed on to you in lower prices, as well as reduced transportation costs.

DAYLILY (*Hemerocallis*)

Few plants are easier to grow or give more blooms for the attention they require. Lovely in the shrub border or in beds. April through July.

Amaryllis. Soft yellow; late.

Apricot. Apricot-yellow; early.

Bay State. Deep yellow; midseason.

Dr. Regel. Golden yellow; early.

Golden. Deep orange; late.

Golddust. Deep orange; early.

J. A. Crawford. Golden yellow; mid-season.

J. R. Mann. Buff and yellow; midseason.

Mikado. Mellow orange; midseason.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman. Pale glistening yellow; midseason.

Oliv. True yellow; midseason.

Ophir. Golden, waxy yellow; midseason.

The Gem. Deep orange-yellow; mid-season.

Thunbergi. Lemon-yellow; late.

50 cts. each; 6 for \$2.50

ORNAMENTAL TREES

MAGNOLIA

Grandiflora. The native Magnolia so popular in the South. Big, deep green, lustrous leaves which are evergreen. Large white flowers from April through August. Ultimate height, 50 to 75 feet. A most desirable tree, either for specimen or group planting. Each

2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	2 00
4 to 5 ft., bare root.....	2 50

LIVE OAK

Quercus Virginiana. The native evergreen Oak which grows so luxuriantly in the deep South. Each

3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	\$1 50
4 to 5 ft., bare root.....	2 50

MAIDENHAIR-TREE

Ginkgo biloba. A straight, sparsely branched, slender tree reaching a height of 60 to 80 feet. Excellent for street planting. Deciduous. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 50 12 50

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)

Florida. The surest sign of spring in the South is the blossoming of the lovely Dogwood. Our nursery-grown trees have far better root-system than woods-grown trees and will give better results. Each

3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	\$1 75
4 to 5 ft., bare root.....	3 50

"I received the Pecan trees in good condition. They were the best lot of trees I have ever purchased and am well pleased with them. I like the way they are rooted. . . ."—Rev. L. O. R., Leesville, S. C.



Daylily (*Hemerocallis*)

Tung Trees as Ornamentals

For the deep South, there is no lovelier spring-flowering tree than Tung oil. Flowering in early spring, before the leaves are full grown, the small pinkish white blossoms appear in great profusion on the ends of the branches. The habit of the tree is similar to dogwood. Foliage is large, heart-shaped, and a deep lustrous green. Highly recommended both as an ornamental and for commercial use. See page 23 for commercial uses and prices of trees.

ORDER BLANK

**NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished.
In all cases one-fourth of the amount must accompany order**

**To WIGHT NURSERIES
CAIRO, GEORGIA**



Date _____ Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Ship to _____

Street Address or R.F.D.

Town _____ County _____ State _____

Ship via _____

(Write "Express," "Freight," or "Use Your Discretion")

It is understood that this order is given subject to stock being sold and no liability is to be attached to WIGHT NURSERIES when frost, drought or other conditions beyond their control prevent delivery of stock. All orders, unless quoted otherwise, travel at the cost and risk of the purchaser.

Taxes—Any sales tax, use tax, or similar tax, shall be for the account of the purchaser, and added to the purchase price.

Substitutions—We do not substitute unless authorized to do so. If in doubt as to the best varieties to set, this, when left to us, will receive our careful attention, thus insuring a better selection than an inexperienced grower could make for himself.

May we substitute? Yes No

Signature of Customer _____

Address of Customer _____

CARRIED FORWARD

(OVER)

WIGHT NURSERIES—ORDER BLANK—Cairo, Georgia

***Important*—READ CAREFULLY**

We wish to send our catalogue to interested parties, and shall appreciate the addresses of some of your friends who would like to set Pecan Trees, Fruit Trees, Roses or Other Ornamentals

FROM _____

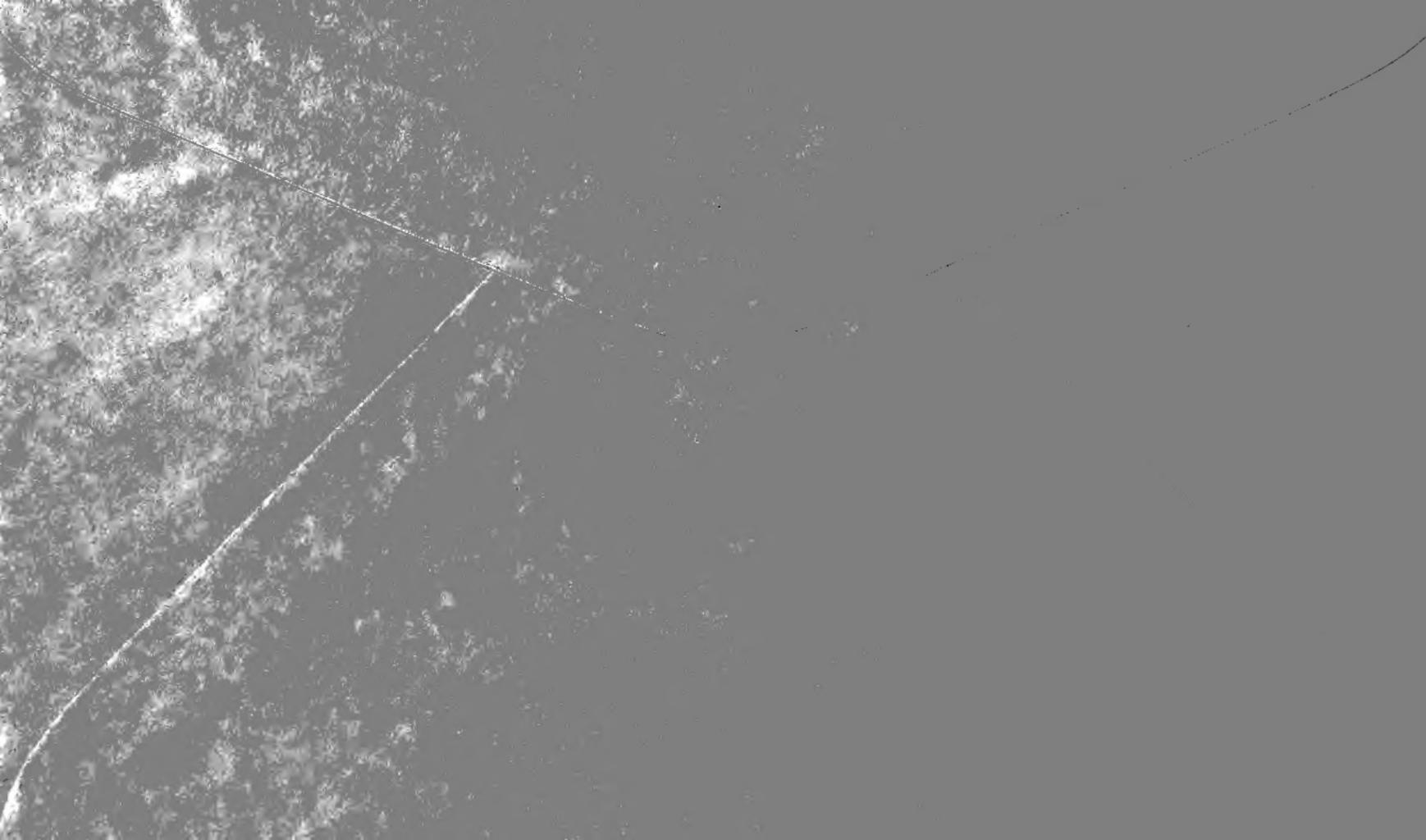
PLACE
POSTAGE
HERE

STREET OR R. F. D. _____

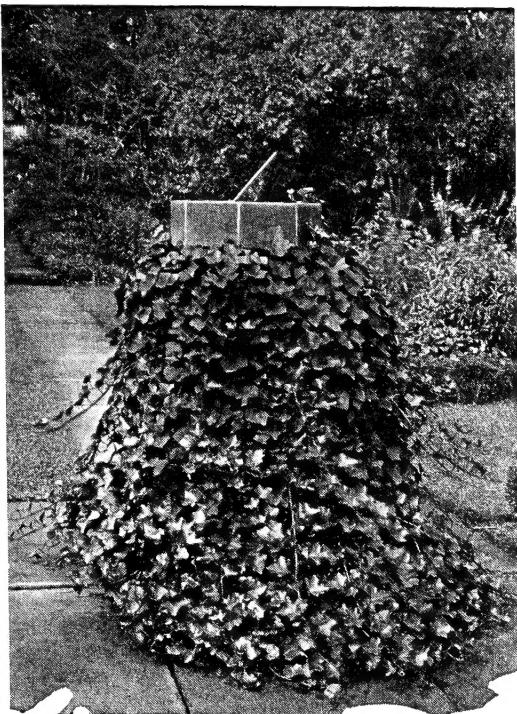
CITY _____ STATE _____

WIGHT NURSERIES

CAIRO, GEORGIA



CLIMBING VINES



Hedera helix on Sundial

CORAL VINE (Antigonon)

Leptopus. Blooms freely from June until fall. Blossoms a very delicate pink, produced in racemes. A very desirable vine for the South. Fast grower. Each 2-yr., heavy.....\$0 50

NOTICE. Due to congestion and resulting delays during the Christmas holidays, no nursery stock will be shipped during the week of December 17.

TUNG-OIL—A Wartime Necessity

ALEURITES FORDI

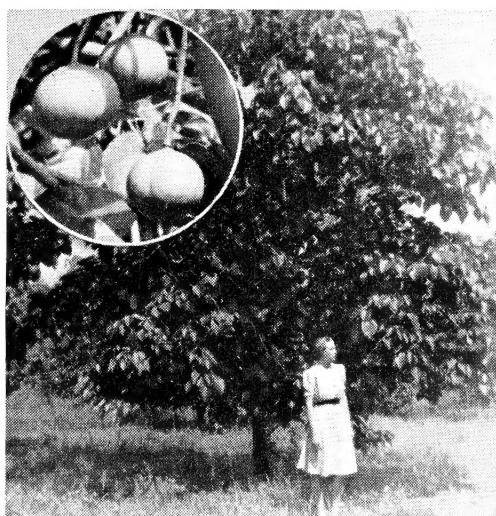
The Chinese Tung-Oil Tree was introduced into this country from China by the U. S. Department of Agriculture about 30 years ago. It is valuable for its oil, which is used in paints, varnishes, and lacquers, and in a rapidly increasing number of commercial products.

Tung-Oil is the only horticultural product on the Government list of "critical material," and is vitally important in the war effort. American Tung growers are being urged to take the best possible care of their orchards, so that a maximum of oil will be available to the U. S. Government.

Prices of whole dry fruit at the thirteen U. S. Tung mills ranged last season from \$85 to \$100 per ton. This gave a handsome return to the growers who are taking good care of their orchards. Considering the ease and economy with which this crop can be produced, there is not a more promising tree crop for the South.

Beginning at the Atlantic seaboard in Georgia, the principal Tung-Oil territory extends west through north and middle Florida, the southern third of the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, into Gulf coastal Texas. All lands in this

area are not adapted to Tung production, so sites for Tung culture should be selected with the greatest care.



A 7-year-old Fairchild Tung-Oil Tree growing at Wight Nurseries, Cairo, Georgia

Fairchild. This vigorous, highly productive variety of Tung, originating here in Cairo, and named for the father of the

CONFEDERATE JASMINE

Trachelospermum

Jasminoides (also known as *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). The fragrance, in early spring, of the starry white blossoms of Confederate Jasmine is one long to be remembered. Evergreen. Leaves dark green. Each 3-in. pots.....\$0 75

ENGLISH IVY (Hedera)

Helix. English Ivy, with its dark green leaves, is excellent for covering brick walls, stumps, or any location where it is desirable to have an evergreen vine. Often used as a ground-cover. Each Open-ground plants.....\$0 30 4-in. pots.....50

CLIMBING FIG (Ficus)

Pumila. (Sometimes catalogued *Ficus repens*.) This lovely evergreen vine clings very closely to any surface on which it climbs. Excellent on chimneys or masonry. Hardy south of the latitude of Montgomery, Ala.

Each 3-in. pots.....\$0 50

YELLOW JESSAMINE

Carolina (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A hardy, woody twiner whose brilliant, tubular, yellow flowers are one of the first indications of the coming of spring. Glossy evergreen foliage. Each Open-ground plants.....\$0 50

BAMBOO

The graceful branches and dainty foliage of the Bamboos deserve a prominent place in gardens of the Lower South. The clump sorts can be readily kept in bounds. They make excellent screens and windbreaks.

Bamboos will thrive in practically any type of well-drained soil if supplied plenty of plant-food and moisture.

Bambusa argentea. Grows 25 to 35 feet high. Its long, slender stems, slightly drooping from the weight of the masses of deep green foliage, form one of the most graceful plants in the garden. The clump type so much in demand. Each Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....\$1 50

Bambusa argentea striata. Green stems striped yellow near the base and with a stripe down the green foliage. The variation is most pronounced in young plants.

Each Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....\$1 50

Phyllostachys aurea. A running type. Ultimate height is 30 to 40 feet. Attractive light green. Canes make excellent fishing-poles, and are often used here in harvesting pecans. Control by digging up runners. \$1.50 each.

Phyllostachys bambusoides (Timber Bamboo). Another running type making very large canes. Reaches a height of 60 feet. Foliage large and attractive. Control by digging up runners. \$1.50 each.

We guarantee all of our nursery stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases on delivery of goods to transportation company. All claims for shortage must be made promptly.

American Tung industry, Dr. David Fairchild, has been tested at Cairo in a budded orchard for eight years with excellent results.

The tree is a vigorous, symmetrical, and regular bearer. Outstanding in its ability to bear a heavy crop of fruit and at the same time produce a large number of terminals for the following year's crop.

Fruit is small, borne in clusters, with very thin husk, giving high proportion of meats to whole fruit. Oil content of whole dry fruit more than 25 per cent, from which commercial mills should recover 21 per cent. Our experimental orchard, at six years old, produced 2260 pounds of whole dry fruit per acre.

After thoroughly testing the Fairchild variety, we can recommend it without reservation for planting throughout the Tung-Oil territory. Offered only as one-year budded tops on two-year-old roots.

All Fairchild trees will be cut back to 30 inches before shipment.

Prices: 1-yr. buds, 3 to 5 ft., \$1 each; \$7.50 for 10; \$60 per 100. 2-yr. buds, \$1.50 each; \$10 for 10; \$75 per 100.

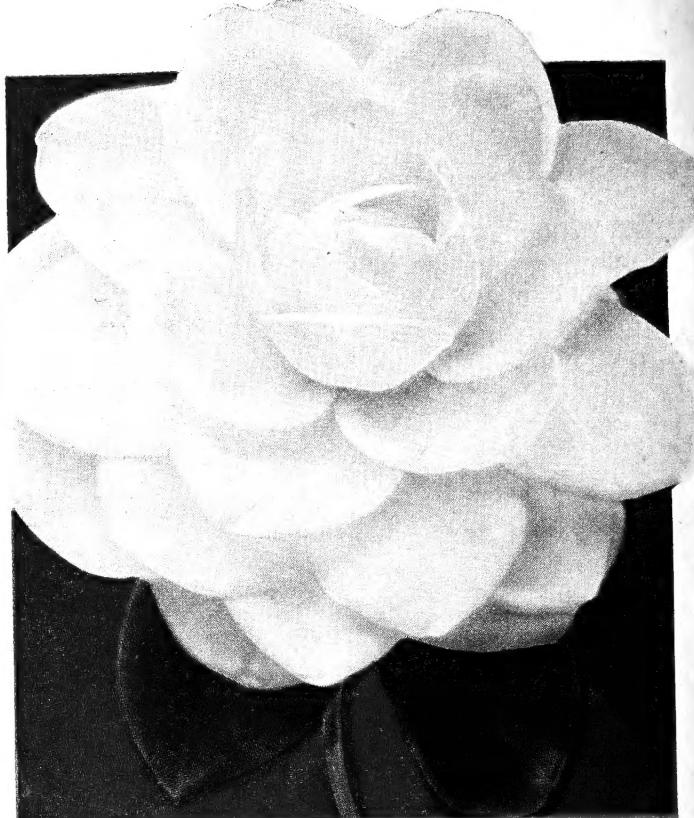
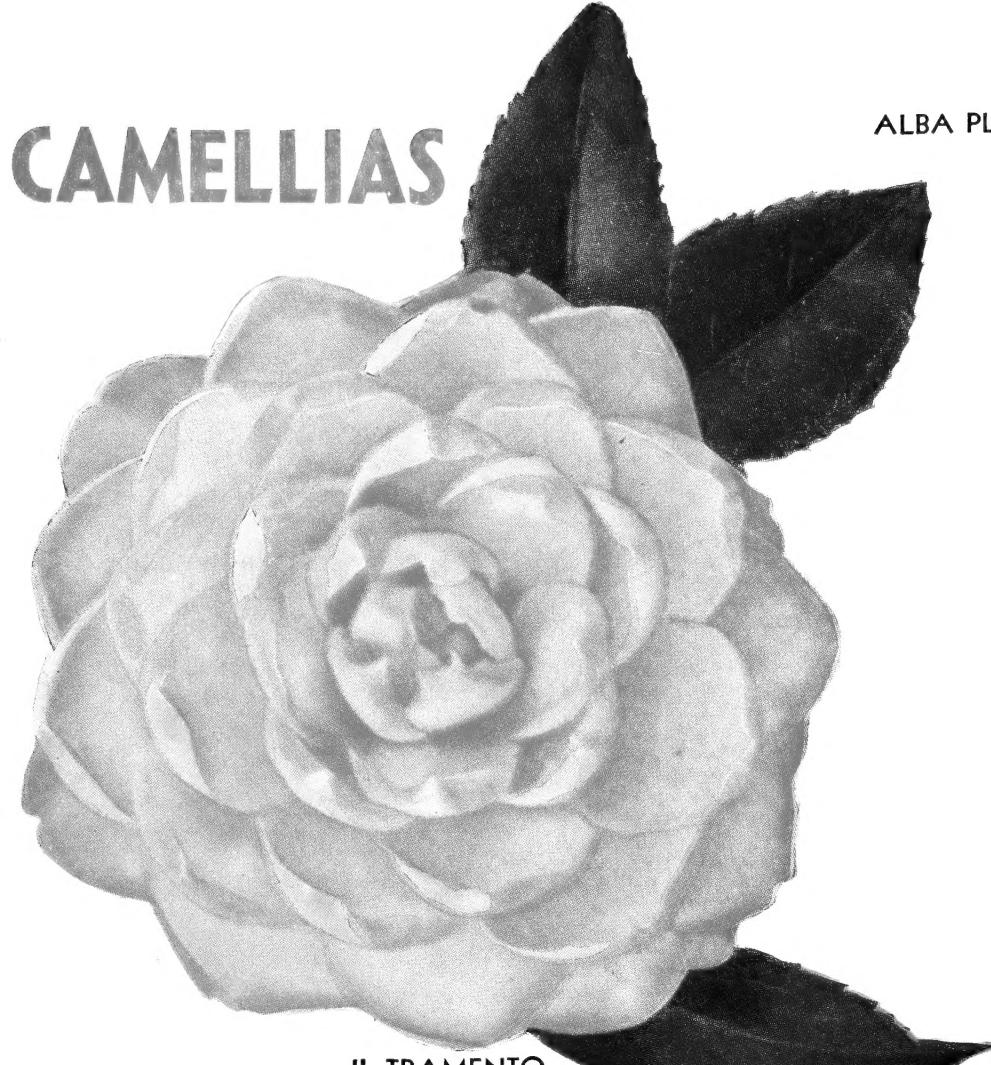
SELECTED SEEDLINGS

Grown from seed, carefully selected in our own orchards. Each 10 100
1-yr., 2 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$3 00 \$15 00

Ask for quantity prices.

CAMELLIAS

ALBA PLENA



IL TRAMENTO

*Aristocrats of
Southern Gardens*



MATHOTIANA
RUBRA



GOV. MOUTON

The South can well be proud of its Camellias, for they are a glorious heritage from the past. They recall the days of the great plantations when life was leisurely and elegant.

WIGHT NURSERIES • CAIRO, GEORGIA